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# LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER.

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THE DAILY COURIER

BY W. N. HALDEMAN.

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## THE ADMISSION OF NEBRASKA.

### Speech of Hon. E. Hise, of Kentucky.

The debate on the admission of Nebraska was one of the most melancholy exhibitions of the triumph of despotic principles over the Constitution and republican traditions of America, which has yet been witnessed. The majority in Congress have given the *coup de grace* to the recognition of constitutional obligations and of the rights of local self-government. They have declared in effect that the passions of the ruler is the people's law, and that the rights of local self-government are only to be reorganized when maintained by adequate power. In this debate Hon Elijah Hise attempted to participate and begun with his usual power to expose the atrocious purposes of the despotic majority, but having had a taste of his quality before, they hastened to gag him. Before he had even stated the basis of his argument the hammer fell. We find the following report of his remarks in the Globe:

Mr. Hise. Mr. Speaker, in arguing any great question, it is always necessary that certain axiomatic truths, certain manifestly first principles, should be conceded by all reasonable men. One principle or truth of that description, permit me here to state briefly, is that the Constitution of the United States is a compact by which the States, as members of the Federal Union, agreed with one another to institute a Government, with certain definite powers and for certain specific purposes; that the Constitution of the United States is the supreme, fundamental, irrepealable law, and there is no functionary of Government that exists by virtue of it that has any authority to disregard its provisions. The Congress of the United States, the Executive, and all the officers of the Government, are all bound to obey the Constitution; and whenever any of the departments, or of the high public functionaries of the Government are guilty of an act of usurpation not authorized by the Constitution, or of an assumption of powers not granted by it, or violate it in any particular, they are guilty of perjury—corrupt and damnable perjury. The Constitution is above all the powers of government created by it, and it is in vain to make an argument upon any great constitutional question to a body who assume to set aside or disregard its provisions and limitations.

But, sir, upon the supposition that the Constitution is to be respected and obeyed, and that its violation entails upon the party violating it the crime of perjury. I appeal to this House upon the question whether it is a Government of limited powers and of State creation, or whether it is a Government of a mere majority, with its powers unlimited, except by the force of numbers, to carry any measure that they may think proper. If it is a limited Government then you are to find the power that you attempt to exercise in some of the grants contained in that instrument. But where is the grant of the power of the Congress of the United States to be found in the Constitution to control in a State or Territory or in this District or anywhere else the right of the inhabitants, who are to be governed by municipal or local laws, or discriminate as a matter of policy as to who shall exercise the elective franchise?

The object of republican government, and especially the great object of our system of governments, State and Federal, is to secure the advancement of civilization and political liberty, and promote the progress of arts and sciences. So, then, as a mere question of expediency the States did not think proper to abandon to the Federal Government the great fundamental power of deciding for them the question of the right of suffrage. We know that the object of government is security of life, liberty, and property, to promote the happiness and civilization of man as a moral and intellectual being, and it is indispensable to that end that property, virtue, and intelligence should be considered as altogether important in settling the question in any State of this Union as to who shall or shall not exercise the right of suffrage. But the majority of the members of this House assume the authority and power for Congress to impose upon all the States, especially those which have lately been in conflict with the Northern States, and upon all the Territories that are to be formed into States and admitted into this Union, the obligation to allow a class of people within their limits to take the Government into their control, whereby, instead of promoting and securing property, life, liberty, and civilization, they would throw back into a condition of barbarism; they would Africanize some, if not all, of the Southern States by giving to the preponderant negro population therein the power to control their local governments, thus defeating all the ends that are intended to be secured by the institution of governments and which alone can justify the cost and burden of their maintenance.

Now, sir, upon what ground is this power claimed for this Congress? Where do they find the authority in the Constitution of the United States? They can nowhere in the Constitution find any provision that, by any, the most latitudinous, construction could authorize the assumption and exercise of this power; none whatever. The Constitution provides that the Representatives in this House shall be elected by that portion of the population of their respective States which is entitled, under the State Constitution and laws, to vote for members of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, thus conceding to the States the governmental power of controlling this subject and of prescribing who shall and who shall not vote, what classes may and what may not exercise the right of suffrage, and upon what conditions the right shall exist. This Congress now propose to force upon the people of the Southern States, as a condition precedent to their recognition as members of the Union, and upon the people of the Territories as a condition to their admission as States, a voting population which will impede their march toward civilization and to the attainment of all the great ends and objects of government, the security of life, liberty and property. The power is claimed here that the Congress of the United States have authority to impose upon the Southern States a condition that the colored population of those States shall be placed upon terms of social and political equality with the balance of the people as a condition precedent to admission to their right of representation here as States of this Union. They can find no such power anywhere in the Constitution; but they claim it under the provision to the effect that the Federal Government shall guaranty to the States a republican form of government.

Now, sir, it is not astounding that in a House composed of so many intelligent and learned men as I find from the debates that this does, that party feeling and party fanaticism should so jaundice and control the minds of men as to induce them to assume as authority for what they seek to effect this constitutional provision, which, by its true construction, not only does not sanction, but prohibits the exercise of this power of instituting arbitrary governments over the people, and in effect binds and commands the United States to respect and uphold the republican governments of the States, and consequently denies to Congress the right to deprive them of representation or the right of self-government. The intention of that clause of the Constitution was to provide that if any attempt were made by an outside power to overthrow a republican form of government in the States the Federal Government should guaranty the continued existence of those republican governments as they existed at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. Sir, I was cut short by the operation of the rules when I last addressed the House, in the argument which I attempted to make upon the question of the right of the Southern States to their full representation upon this floor, at the point where I was about to remark upon this provision of the Constitution, and state my views of its true meaning, and how it could only be applied. Under that clause you now assume the right and claim the authority, whenever a majority of the Congress of the United States may decide that there is some law or some provision of the constitution of a State, or some line of domestic policy which may be adopted by a State, in opposition to your party views, to say that the form of government of that State is not republican, and the majority of this body can, therefore, under this assumption, impose upon the people of a State a despotic government, without regard to the will of the people, and in which they are refused any representation, which is the very soul of a republic, and this under pretext of performing the constitutional duty of guarantying to the States a republican form of government.

[Here the hammer fell.]

### Divorce and Scandal Case at St. Louis.

A dispatch from St. Louis says:

A divorce and scandal case, which is creating much excitement in literary and legal circles here, has just come to light. The circumstances are briefly as follows:

Joseph W. Mitchell, a lawyer of this city, brings suit for divorce from his wife, Mary A. Mitchell, charging her with absenting herself from him since 1865. Mrs. Mitchell answers, repeating to a considerable extent the oft-told tale of infidelity, faithlessness, and desertion. But the principal interest in the case centers upon the fact that Mrs Mitchell charges her husband with having criminal intercourse in Cairo, in 1865, with a woman named Ellen Shade, which has since been kept up continually in this city, and for the committal of which she has refused to acknowledge him as her husband, or forgive him for the offense, and, in turn, she prays for a divorce.

The Ellen Shade mentioned in this connection is no less a personage than a local poetess, who has published in the papers of this city during some months past quite a number of *moral* and other effusions, in verse and prose, under the *nom de plume* of Ella Elwood, and has gained some reputation as a sprightly and poetic writer. It is expected that the case will involve many of our leading citizens as witnesses, and disclose a rather revolting condition of things generally. Mr. Mitchell will appear as his own counsel, and Mrs Mitchell will be represented by three of our leading lawyers

☞ The Attrition of Coins.—There is a paragraph going the rounds which states that, upon the coin circulation of Great Britain, the annual loss from attrition is $100,000—an amount of money the people of that country annually pay for the privilege of using the current coins of the realm: Upon this statement the New York Journal of Commerce comments, that Americans are not troubled in this way, "for the substance which greenbacks loose from attrition is not worth more than seven cents a pound, and the loss is not appreciable."

## SENATORIAL DEBATES.

### Gov. Helm's Resolutions.

### The "Comanche Chief" on the War-path.

### Speeches of Senators Baker, Cochran and Johnson.

[Reported Expressly for the Louisville Courier.]

FRANKFORT, Jan 19, 1867.

The discussion on the resolutions introduced by Senator Helm on the 7th and 8th of January was concluded to-day, and action taken on the resolutions. They contain, as has before been stated, a series of propositions, providing for a State militia, internal improvements, reduction of taxation, &c. The lengthy speech of Senator R. T. Baker, of which a full report is given below, was delivered in reply to that of Ex-Governor Helm, already published. The debate is finished for the present, as the resolutions have been sent to the committee, but the discussion will doubtless be renewed when the several propositions contained in the resolutions are reported from the committee in the form of bills.

The speech of Senator Baker, to whom the appellation of the "Comanche Chief" has been given, was made in opposition to the resolutions, and occupied an hour and a half in its delivery.

SENATOR BAKER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Speaker—When I reached the capital, having emerged from a sick room, it was my purpose to have contented myself with placing my name upon the record when the yeas and nays were called, and going to my constituents upon that record. I did not intend, sir, to participate in the discussion of any of the great questions that might be brought before the Legislature of Kentucky. But when the resolutions presented by the distinguished Senator from Hardin (Helm) were read, it struck me, sir, that there were some things in those resolutions that I could not vote for, and I felt it a duty that I owed to myself to explain briefly the reasons which would lead me to vote against them. Perhaps, sir, I might not have been drawn into the discussion if I had known at that time the range, the latitude, and the extent of this discussion. I profess to be a plain, blunt man; I have no political aspirations; am not a party leader; am bound by no party bands, and the opinions I shall express to-day are my individual opinions, reflecting, as I believe they do, the sentiments of the constituents I represent.

THE YEOMAN.

But before I proceed to the discussion of the resolutions under consideration, I have a word to say with regard to myself. I had scarcely sat down in my seat when I was assailed from every quarter, except by my friend here (Wm. Johnson.) I am now speaking of the public journals and not of the members upon this floor. I was sorry yesterday to hear fall from my distinguished and venerable friend from Hardin (Helm) an allusion to the tilt at me by his little eight by nine Yeoman, when it speaks of my machinery and the danger of the boilers bursting. My distinguished friend will pardon me for not descending into that muddy pool to answer any allusions made in regard to me, either by public journals or by members upon this floor. That paper (Yeoman) may be a little ticklish upon explosions. The day was, when its chieftain and champion was holding up his right hand before God, and taking an oath that would have ousted you and I from the control of the rights of citizenship in this whole State of Kentucky. But a little explosion occurred, and a bombshell lit upon the joke up here, and the ceremony was postponed. The Yeoman went to his hole or to some other place, and he was not heard of until after the storm was over; and then he cautiously peeped out and made the inquiry, "say boys, are they done shooting?" and then he comes forth with his popgun to assail Senators upon this floor for advocating their principles. From the allusion that fell from my distinguished friend, (Helm) it must be his organ or the organ of his party.

THE COURIER.

The Courier calls me the Comanche chief. I, sir, accept that appellation. When the hour comes that traitors shall assail this fair fabric of ours, if I don't possess the physical strength to go forth to do battle, I will raise my voice for my braves to go upon the war-path, and to starve upon that track, to strike down treason and traitors wherever they may assail the fair fabric of our Government. He has forgotten that he and his party, by their machinations, let loose upon the defenceless women and children of the frontier the merciless savage, whose known rule of warfare is an indiscriminate slaughter of all ages, sexes and conditions. That was the result of "my policy," the policy advocated by the Courier and by my friend from Hardin.

THE DEMOCRAT.

Well, that Courier's no small machine. But I have been assailed in another department, sir, not by the editor of the Democrat but by its letter writer, who has taken upon himself the appellation of "Pica"—a very appropriate name, for I think before I am done with him that I shall show him that he is fishy. By the way, I informed him that I intended to administer here, this morning, upon his goods and chattels. I think I shall be able to show him that he is a little fishy; but he is one of the small tribe of fishes, and that great fish called the shark—the Courier—in a very short time will swallow "Pica" up. The day was when bayonets and bombshells were a little too hot for that fish of Southern latitude, and he took a Southern tour; but he is now going North. It is a big fish, and when the 22nd of February Convention comes, "Pica" may attempt to write himself in the affections of that Courier party, but they will say to him, "Get behind me, Satan."

There is a period in your [the Speaker's] history, sir, when I remember that I met you, I think, in the grandest convocation of human beings that ever assembled in the State of Kentucky. I allude to the time, sir, when by acclamation you were nominated as our standard bearer for the position you now occupy. "Pica" was then held up to you and I as a fit object of our commiseration, to place him in a little office by which he could copy papers and receive his salary; but when the dark hour came that tried men's souls, and when you stood in the tented field, and I upon the Senate floor, both battling for the same common end, he shrank from his responsibility. He forgot that we had placed him in power, and he has been pouring his filth and slime upon us in order to ingratiate himself with that party of "no more men and no more money; the war's a failure;" and to be renominated for his office or for some other. But they will say to him: "You were with them then, and if they had held the reins of power you would be with them now. We cannot trust you, and therefore we will repudiate you." I tell you that that shark, the Courier, will swallow "Pica" just as certain as anything can be. He cannot write himself to be a big fish. I care not how broad they may spread the meshes of their net, whenever they go to select the fish, "Pica" will be thrown overboard amongst lizzards, and eels, and snakes.

THE ENQUIRER.

But I am not assailed only upon my own soil, but the letter writer for the Enquirer, the organ of Pendleton and Vallandigham, has crossed the waters and assailed me. Well, all I have to say about that is, that I was not aware that I had said anything to arouse these great organs of the so-called Democratic party. I shall not go into any controversy with them. I say this much in defense of myself. They may write on as much as, they please, but they can't write enough in those journals to still my voice in this hall, or prevent me by intimidation or catch-words, from speaking the honest convictions of my heart, or defending the principles that I advocate for my constituents upon this floor.

BY-PLAY.

My distinguished friend from Hardin likes a dead rest. I am something of a sportsman myself. I have as good a double-barreled gun as ever was fired. I have a faithful dog that goes with me to the field, and when by his sagacity he points to me the flock, he stands quietly there; but I have never yet had the heart to fire upon a covey that was feeding leisurely, and was ignorant of my approach. I tell him to flush the birds, put them on the wing, and give them a chance for their lives. I have no kind of respect for that sportsman who steals with a stealthy step upon his game, and underously shoots his unsuspecting victims. This savors too much of that reptile who seeks a covert in the grass, so as to stick its venomous fangs into the life-blood of its unsuspecting victim. Give me the sportsman that puts his game upon the wing, or the hunter that blows his horn and summons his dogs, and arouses the stag or the fox, and gives him a chance for his life; but I hate the sportsman who steals unawares upon his game and murders it. It is too much like the stealthy step of the midnight assassin, who, covered by the darkness, steals upon his victim and slays him. My friend (Helm) may shoot with his rest, but I will take the chances of the gallant sportsman who shoots upon the wing.

THE FOX UNEARTHED.

Now, sir, to the discussion of the question under consideration. In the language of Mr. Breckinridge—and I give every gentleman credit for what he has said. If I borrow his idea—I may say that I have been able to unearth the distinguished Senator from Hardin. His resolutions were couched in language calculated to deceive the Senate; and in order to mislead this body, he has, in his resolution, given a stab at the white man so as to reach that unfortunate subject of controversy, the black man. Although upon the face of the resolutions the expression is not sufficient to place us upon our guard, yet after what I said to him the other day, and what was provoked from him by my distinguished friend from Barren (Gorin), who made the legal question upon him, he came forward and said that as a bold man he would admit that the whole object of the resolutions was to strike at the black man; and in striking at the black man he has inaugurated a policy which, if adopted by this Legislature, would prejudice the rights, the life and the liberty of every white man in this country. I unearthed him upon that question. I made him come to the surface and take the stand here, and boldly avow that his resolutions, covert as they were, had been intended to strike that unfortunate race which has been so recently liberated, and is now wandering about the world, not knowing what to do, and appealing to the consideration and the justice and the magnanimity and philanthropy of every human being upon the face of God's earth. He would sacrifice and prejudice the liberties of white men, in order covertly to make a stab at the poor unfortunate negro, and to do indirectly what he would not do directly, to repeal the thirteenth article of the Constitution, and re-enslave the man that the American people said should be free.

THE BLACK CODE.

I shall pay more attention to this part of the resolution by and by; but the most singular of his propositions is this one, "to give the County Courts criminal jurisdiction." I don't know how to characterize that resolution. Sixteen subjects are embraced, for I took occasion last night to count them. I cannot characterize it as a slave code, because slavery is abolished. The most favorable construction I can give it is to denominate it the black code; and it is black. It is black as night, because it seeks to degrade civil liberty. It seeks to prejudice the rights of freemen. It is a direct stab at the long and continued efforts of the legal profession and the judiciary to elevate the courts and to throw around life, liberty, and property security and safety. Yet, in order to punish that unfortunate race, he seeks to jeopardize the rights of the white man. The gentleman, in the closing part of his resolution, has sought to draw a distinction between the white man and the negro; and by the language of the civil rights bill. I think an idea borrowed by my distinguished friend, he proposes that they may have the right to transfer their case from the County Court to the Circuit Court. But he failed in that part of his resolution to draw the distinction, and gives the white man liberty to go to the penitentiary instead of working upon the county farm; but the negro can avail himself of it as well as the white man. My friend from Hardin, in the county of Hardin, buys 500 acres of land. He erects a workhouse there. He starts out the Democracy who don't believe that a negro ought to be free. He summons a grand jury of that faith, and they gather together all the free negroes in the county of Hardin and put them upon this work farm. It will take two of the Senator's home guards or State guards, with their guns without bayonets, to guard every negro that they put there to work; and when the negro is plowing the corn in the field, here is a couple of the Governor's home guards marching after him from one end of the field to the other, to keep him from running off; and that is his system of making the negro a self-sustaining institution in the State of Kentucky. But the gentleman's magnanimity goes a step further, and he says to that poor African, "If you don't like to be followed by the State guards, with guns in their hands, you have a right to go off, but if you ever come back here, you rascal, you shall have no rights upon this soil." And if that act is passed, then, when it is published to the world, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Virginia and Tennessee, will enact a law, saying that Kentucky shall not make their States a refuge for the criminals of Kentucky, and that you shan't send your criminals there, as to a Van Dieman's land. I asked my friend from Hardin yesterday, and I ask him again to-day, what is he to do with them? Is my distinguished friend from Hardin to purify the State of Kentucky from all criminals, by sending them over into his neighbors, so that they may commit their depredations there? That is States' rights with a vengeance. This is a part of the confederacy, dictating terms to the balance of the sister States of this great land, and saying, "I will send the pestilence upon you, and send you the criminals of Kentucky, and you shall receive them." Well, I imagine he would not carry on that institution long. The sister States would get up a little kind of home guard, or re-organize their militia in self-defense; and if my friend didn't want to have bayonets upon his guns, he would at least have the opportunity of a slight skirmish across the border line between the two States. Then he would have an opportunity to raise his voice—his magic voice—that should be heard in the din of battle above all the carnage, commanding his troops to strike home and save Kentucky's soil from the vandalism of these free States, who have inaugurated this terrible heresy of negro equality. I characterize his resolutions as the black code.

TAKEN THEIR THUNDER.

I had hoped that the discussion upon these questions would have been confined to the State of Kentucky. But, sir, my friend has taken a larger latitude; and in his exuberance and the heat of debate, I am satisfied that he forgot himself, and that his burning genius, propelled by that great intellect, caused him to leap the boundaries of the State of Kentucky, and to go into National politics. I thought that if a stranger had entered this hall yesterday and taken his seat in that lobby, and heard the distinguished Senator from Hardin administering upon me, one poor, little defenceless wretch from the county of Campbell, he would have thought that Federal resolutions were under consideration, and that that committee had reported, because my friend took a wide range and struck at the balance of creation. That stranger would have thought he was taking the wind out of the sails of the Committee on Federal Relations, and I fear he took the wind out of the sails of many gentlemen who had prepared speeches upon that subject, and left them nothing upon God's earth to say.

A FEW EXPLANATIONS.

Therefore I shall regard the resolutions under consideration in a double aspect; first, as a black code proposed by the Senator from Hardin; second, as resolutions upon Federal relations, and shall also regard him as the champion of his party upon that subject. And, sir, I will regard them in a third aspect, as the platform for the Democratic party upon which they will put my distinguished friend from Hardin as the champion of that party and set him up as their standard bearer, to go forth to the world next August, to make the fight for Governor in the State of Kentucky, with his State guards, with their guns without bayonets. The Senate will pardon me if I treat his resolutions in these three several aspects. I never was on a committee before; and when I left home, sir, I left all my campaign documents. Emerging from a sick room, I said to my better half, "Wife, I shall go to Frankfort; I shall leave all my campaign and political documents here. I intend to content myself with quietly reading in my room and discharging the duties imposed upon me in my department of the Legislature." Sir, it was the pleasure of your Honor, and I think with too great partiality for me, to place me as chairman of the Senate Committee on County Courts; and, sir, I could not feel it in my heart to dishonor that distinguished compliment paid me by you, in not discharging the duties you have imposed upon me. Therefore, sir, I hoped to content myself here with making reports from my committee, voting silently upon the propositions brought before the Senate, and going home with the journal to explain to my constituents the reasons why I had voted thus and so. I would not have intruded myself upon the Senate, but for the fact that my distinguished friend from Hardin yesterday administered upon me for an hour and a half, and left my distinguished friend from Barren, who I thought had made the fight with him, and presented an issue that he ought to respond to. I can tell my friend that if he thinks I am preparing for the next campaign, he has missed his mark; that when my party speaks on the 20th of February they will place a champion in the field more able and competent to canvass this State, and discuss the great issues with him than the humble individual who now addresses the Senate, and that he has missed his mark if he supposes that I am the individual who shall make that fight with him.

HE TAKES UP THE GAUNTLET.

The gentleman has asked me several questions; and now I shall answer them. Now, sir, I leave the resolutions under consideration, and travel with my distinguished friend into the broad regions of the politics of the nation where he has invited me, where he has put propositions to me that I cannot silently pass by and which I am compelled to answer. They talk about the doctrine of State rights. Sir, while the gentleman was going on yesterday in his advocacy of the reorganization of the militia of Kentucky, I thought that this reorganization might be a very fine thing in the hands of some Governor of his political party, for the next August election, to raise a little fight between the State and the Federal Government, and thereby write his name upon the scroll of fame with other great military chieftains. I went with my distinguished friend step by step, and I appreciated his sentiments when he said that the training of the militia would bring us together where we could exchange opinions; but when he came to that point, sir, where he asserted the doctrine that when the Federal authority attempted to place troops here to enforce the laws of the United States, he would summon his posse, he would march to the line, and when the Federal soldiers attempted to interfere with State rights, as construed by him, he would march his troops to the rescue, meet force by force, and raise his voice in defense of State rights, I could not agree with him.

[Gov. Helm—The gentleman will pardon me; I used no such language. I said that so far as the United States were concerned they had a right to carry out the powers vested in them by the Constitution to place troops; but that I would regard their interference in the execution of State laws, unless called upon in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, as an act of usurpation, and that I would protest against it.]

That was exactly what I said, that when the military authorities of the United States attempted to enforce the laws of the United States, in accordance with the views of the Senator from Hardin, he would march his troops and raise his voice, for what? For what would he raise his voice; for what would he call forth the militia of the State of Kentucky, when the armed forces of the United States were marched here? Would it be for negociation upon the terms of peace? Would he hoist the black flag, or would he summon the troops of Kentucky, "Stand by the State of Kentucky according to my interpretation of State rights, and repel force by force," and thereby bring on a conflict between the State and the Federal Government? That is the point I make. What is the necessity of his raising his voice and giving the war cry to the militia of the State of Kentucky to resist the Federal arm when it attempted to enforce the laws of the United States, if it was not to repel force by force, and to re-inaugurate that doctrine of the rebellion, that the Federal Government has no right to interfere with the States, as the States construe the right to interfere? His voice, sir, would be harmless; it would be impotent, if it was not with the arms placed in the hands of those men for the purpose of defending the State, and then a new rebellion would be inaugurated and the scenes that we have passed through would be re-enacted.

A WAR OF EXTERMINATION.

But the scenes that we have passed through would not be re-enacted because the late war has been characterized by forbearance, by mercy, by leniency, by appeals from the Southern brethren that they only wanted their rights, after they had laid down their arms, and after they had said to the powers that be, "all we ask is to live quietly; we prescribe no terms." The second war would be a more fearful one, and it would be a war of extermination. Sir, if a second rebellion is ever inaugurated upon this continent, all the appeals that have been made to us by the South to let them alone, to only let them alone, to let them have their own peculiar institutions, that they ask nothing at our hands, only after they were whipped, to be permitted to come back and live; and after they have asked that, and our Government has been magnanimous to them, sir, and permitted them to come back, after the State of Kentucky has repealed the expatriation law and placed them in power; after they have been pardoned and forgiven, they come in and say to those who have placed them in power, who washed out the blood that was upon their hands, and restored them to citizenship in this State and the Union, that they intend to control the destinies of this country. The blood that was spilt at New Orleans and at Memphis, and is now flowing in Texas, shows conclusively that their object was simply to get into power. I am tired of these appeals for mercy, and then, when mercy is shown, turning around and smiting the hand that has extended it. I am slow to trust the man who has forfeited his allegiance to his country. I am slow to trust any man who has forgotten the traditions of his fathers. I am slow to trust any man who has deserted his flag. I am slow to trust any man who has taken oath upon oath—oaths that are diametrically opposite, and oaths that conflict with the perpetuity and the preservation of this country. Resting as it does, sir, in the hands of you, (the speaker,) and I, and all of us, we must transmit its destinies unsullied to myriads of human beings yet unborn, that they may maintain civil and religious liberty. They look to those who wrested the country from the hand of despotism, and planted liberty upon this continent, where every human being upon God's earth can bow down and worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. I am opposed to trusting those who have violated, and who have spurned, who have forgotten the traditions of our fathers for the sake of power and empire, and who have caused the groans of millions of human beings.

STEVENS, SUMNER, AND BROWNLOW.

Mr. Speaker, there is a more frightful proposition. Now I say to the gentleman from Hardin, that I dont propose here, upon this floor, to defend Thaddeus Stevens, Sumner, or Wilson. I say to the Senator from Hardin, that I am not the champion of Brownlow, nor shall I attempt to stand up for any gentleman that he arraigns before this Senate except one. I leave him and Thaddeus Stevens to fight out that combat, but whilst Thaddeus is upon the floor of Congress and my friend from Hardin is upon the Senate floor of Kentucky, I fear no blood from the contest. And as Sumner is a man of peace, my friend from Hardin cannot provoke him to a war of blood. But I fear if he would cross the Kentucky line into the State of Tennessee, and make the contest with Brownlow, that there would be a slight skirmish; whether blood would follow or not I cannot say. (Laughter.)

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

He has extolled Andrew Johnson as the great champion of his party. Well, I never believed in this thing of despotism, and I have always been opposed to these circles. I fear my friend got magnetized when they were following around the circle, that he was drawn into it, and that, being drawn there by the powerful magnetic influence, he was unable to disengage himself. But I will tell him that that circle is broken. But whilst Andrew Johnson was going round the circle, and calling Congress a Rump Congress, and saying that it was hanging on the verge of this Government, that its members were Jacobins and did not reflect the sentiments of the people of this great Government, I feared that that magic power might electrify the whole universe, and that we poor devils in the State of Kentucky, who had been hunted from pillar to post, who had been bushwhacked, whose homes the guerrilla has invaded in the dead hour of night, and whose domicils have been entered by midnight assassins, would find no protection, no refuge, in our old Kentucky homes. Andrew Johnson carried with him the flag and the Constitution. He said that he gave them the flag of our fathers, and that he placed the Constitution in their hands. But when old Pennsylvania spoke, when the great Northwest spoke, they said to the magic circle: "You have no power in this Government." They said to Andrew Johnson and his followers, and "my policy" and "my party," "You have slandered the American people, and have attempted to traduce the boys in blue." But the American people spoke forth, and they placed in power men who had followed the boys in blue and stood by them from the beginning to the end. I had hoped the cry would cease, "no more men and no more money, the war's a failure;" I had hoped that all this talk about Lincoln's hirelings and Lincoln's minions had been put to rest by the voice of the American people, expressed at the ballot-box, the grand palladium of civil liberty, the hope, the sheet-anchor and the foundation of that mighty Republic that our fathers gave us. But, sir, after they have spoken in thunder tones, and after the powers that be, at Washington, have bowed to the power expressed at the ballot-box, not by the bayonet but by the voice of the American people, the grandest moral spectacle ever exhibited to the world, of men going forward to cast the elective franchise, to preserve this grand country of ours; they are not content with that, but the cry is still heard in old Kentucky, "Don't bow to the majority." No, no. That is not Democracy now. The voice of the majority of the people, expressed at the ballot-box, is not Democracy now. Democracy is, that "my policy" must prevail; and when "my policy" gets into power, my friend from Hardin is on the side of bayonets, but till "my policy" gets into power he is against bayonets.

THE QUESTION OF MAJORITIES.

The gentleman asked me a question on yesterday that I must answer now, sir. He said to me, "Suppose that the seceded States get their representation in Congress, and the Southern Democracy gets the ascendancy in the same body, and the President of the United States representing their principles is in power, where, then, will the Senator from Campbell be?" I answer him in emphatic language, never to be forgotten, that if elected according to the forms of the Constitution, they have the majority in Congress by the voice of the American people, and then I bow to that authority expressed at the ballot box. (Slight applause.) I never raise my arm against the elective franchise of those placed in power. If the administration does not suit me, I will content myself with bearing the ills of life I have, sooner than fly to those I know not of. I can bear an administration for four years that may be odious to me, remembering that the Constitution gives the people the right and the power to displace an unfaithful public servant, and place one in power that will make this Union eternal and perpetual. Sir, I will never secede because one placed in power does not reflect my sentiments; and I understood my distinguished friend from Hardin to say that, although his voice has been silent for the last four years, although all that the administration had done in that time did not coincide with his views, and a padlock had been upon his mouth, yet, when his party gets in power he will follow the flag. But I will follow the flag borne aloft by the representative of the great American people through all its fortunes in life, and stand by it in the hour of death, and make it my winding sheet in the last pulsation of life. But my friend will follow it only when it suits his political creed, but when it does not suit his creed he places himself, by his own declaration yesterday, in that unfortunate dilemma, that a State has no right to secede, but if she does secede the Federal arm has no power to coerce her back into this Union. Where is his position? He is with the Government when it suits him; he is against it when it doesn't suit him.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. Speaker, I come now to a proposition that is more difficult to solve than any that is now before the American people. That is the question, as it is properly termed, of reconstruction. I had thought, sir, from the light we had received upon constitutional law from Marshall and Taney and all those distinguished jurists, that the Constitution of the United States was understood. I shall take occasion presently to read a decision of Chief Justice Taney, upon which my distinguished friend from Hardin placed himself yesterday, and said that he stood by it.

The plan of reconstruction brings up the constitutional amendment. I had great difficulty, sir, upon that subject. There is one thing in it that I would have left out. I think it amounts to nothing, and is productive of evil, because it is susceptible of misconstruction, and that is that part of the amendment that says "Congress shall have power to enforce this article." I think that when the Constitution of the United States is amended, it is implied that Congress has the right to enforce it, without any express declaration upon that subject. The gentleman from Hardin and myself differ in regard to the constitutional amendment upon four great cardinal points. One is upon the subject of citizenship. Another is that the debt of the United States shall be held sacred, and that the public faith is pledged to pay it. Another is that the debt created by the Southern Confederacy shall never be paid by the United States Government. The fourth, and the most ticklish of all, is that men who have been in arms against the Government, and committed treason, until pardoned, shall never hold the reins of this Government. If there was but that one feature in it, and I was opposed to all the other three, I would vote for it, because to place in power traitors who have fought against this Government is but seeking its destruction. But, sir, we have a new born set of constitutional lawyers in this country. The 13th article of the Constitution, amended, has been acquiesced in, I believe, by all the courts and all the distinguished lawyers. Certainly I have seen no opinion or speech of my friend from Hardin, in which he made war upon it; that is, upon the amendment abolishing slavery. That has been acquiesced in, and regarded as the law of the land; but when this 14th amendment is proposed, we have a new set of constitutional lawyers who have drawn a distinction between Congress and the Congress; and those constitutional lawyers have arisen since the people, at the ballot box, have condemned "my policy." Now they raise the question that unless two-thirds of all the members elected to Congress, pass the resolution proposing the amendment, it is not valid. If that doctrine be established, sir, it not only destroys the present amendment to the Constitution, but it gives the courts the power to say that the amendment that has already passed, and been adjudicated upon by the courts, is unconstitutional, and slavery re-inaugurated; and that idea proposed by my friend, is established that if the Southern States, by having their representatives in Congress, and joining with the Northern Democracy, get in power in this Government, then they will re-enslave the black man, declare the amendment that has already passed a nullity, and say that the South shall control the destinies of this country, and that the Southern people not only have a right to dictate terms to the balance of the United States, but that they will dictate them to England and to the civilized world. They say, "Whenever we come into power, we will say to the citizens of the North, we are the custodians of the soil; we will re-enslave the black men and make you hewers of wood and drawers of water. We will make you feel at least the power of this Southern aristocracy." That is the proposition that is now before the American people, and if they can get the courts to decide that question and get into power, then we poor devils, who followed the flag through good and through evil report, will be in a worse condition than the poor African. We will be hewers of wood and drawers of water, and the doctrine once espoused, but which I believe was abandoned when Lee and Johnston surrendered their swords, that one of the Southern chivalry could whip four Northern Abolitionists, will be again asserted.

PARALLEL BETWEEN PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND BROWNLOW.

As he was proceeding with his remarks, my mind drew a parallel between Brownlow and Andy Johnson, and the Senator turned to me and asked me if I had not voted for Andy Johnson. I answer, yes, sir; and if the grand Ruler of the universe, when I come to the bar of God, shall blot out that crime, I shall feel that my chances of salvation are very great. Sir, I am no defender of Brownlow. But that he opposed the powers that were fighting against the Government is true. But, I remember, sir, when I was a Senator upon this floor, in the dark hours of the Government, and I never shall forget the time when the cars stopped here with your (the Speaker's) gallant troops, that you might say good by to your old associates in this hall. My prayers went with you when you followed that guerrilla chief through Ohio and captured him. Then I felt a debt of gratitude in my heart toward you and your gallant boys, that no political differences can ever blot out. Andrew Johnson, I recollect, came through from Cumberland Gap to Lexington upon a mule, and he said to the people of Kentucky, "I am a refugee; I am driven from my home because of my allegiance to the flag and to the traditions of my fathers. My family are scattered, and left there at the mercy of those men of the South who are making war upon us, and I appeal to you for protection." Brownlow, at that hour, was in a loathsome prison, where men were dying of starvation, standing like a patriot by his home, by his domicil, and by his hearth-stone, sharing the destiny of his family, and of his State, and of his people. But, sir, after the President commenced swinging around the circle, when questions were propounded to him in the street, by the side of that patriot, Grant, and that old salt of the sea, Farragut, he strutted upon the stand and said, "I can't be bullied." He had forgotten the hour when he fled his country and rode a mule from Cumberland Gap to the bosom of Kentucky to appeal to Kentuckians. That is "my policy," and that is the policy my friend from Hardin is now pursuing. He is asking a man to be placed in power whose acts remind me of a story which my pious mother read to me when a boy. I never understood that story until I got to be a man and went out into the world. There was a picture of a man in a tree and one lying on the ground, while a bear held his head close to him. After the bear had gone away, the man came down from the tree and asked the other: "My friend, what said the bear? He seemed to whisper to you closely." His companion replied: "He told me never to trust a man who would desert his friend in the hour of need." But Andrew Johnson said that he took the flag in one hand and the Constitution in the other, and that he placed the flag and the Constitution in the hands of the people, and asked them to go to the ballot-box with that flag before them and the Constitution written upon their hearts, and cast the elective franchise for those who would represent them in the halls of Congress. They took the flag, they took the Constitution, and they went to the ballot-box and placed that Congress in power; and my friend and Andy Johnson should have bowed to

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

expressed without bayonets, and when there was no tumult, when the storms of war had passed away, when their blood-stained garments had been washed out, and when time had obliterated the keen pangs of the letter and dispatch to the wife and the daughter, telling them that the husband and the father had fallen upon the field of battle. They should have bowed to the majesty of the people expressed at the ballot-box, and should never have uttered those words "Rump Congress," "hanging upon the verge of the Government," and "Jacobins," here or anywhere upon the face of God's earth. But these are catch-words to get into power, to deceive the American people, and to rob them of their judgment. Power is what they have been grasping at, from the time that the first gun was fired at Charleston till the Confederate flag fell. And after it has fallen, and they have bowed themselves in the dust and asked for mercy and for the magnanimity of this government, the most magnanimous upon the face of God's earth, and the model government of the world, they have abused that mercy and slaughtered peaceable citizens in New Orleans and in Memphis, because they congregated together to consult as to the future of their State. When that power is abused that has been extended to them I, for one, upon this floor, am jealous of the rights of my country; I am jealous of that grand trophy that the boys in blue have given us; I am jealous of that grand government that has made us from thirteen little dependent colonies the mightiest empire on the face of the earth; I am jealous of that march of civilization that has crossed the Rocky Mountains and extended to the Pacific; that has gone down the Mississippi Valley, with its multitudinous population, and carried civilization with it, until the voice of empire has died out upon ocean's wave. We have its destiny in our hands, and we are recreant to the trust imposed upon us, as the custodians of this State and of this Union, if we yield to treason and to traitors, who are trying to get into power so as to destroy us and those that shall come after us.

HENRY CLAY.

Mr. Speaker, I am admonished that my strength is failing, for every word I utter is like a knife in my throat; and besides, the hour is approaching that we must go to the other hall. I must say to my friend from Hardin, that if, when he made his appeal to my mountain friend (Patrick), he had raised his head and gazed upon the face of that form before me, (portrait of Clay) that his words would have frozen upon his lips. I remember when I was a little bare-footed boy in my town, and when my distinguished friend from Hardin was making the race for Lieutenant Governor, that he spoke of that immortal chieftain and compared him with other men. He said it was like comparing the mountain with the mole hill. It was then that he was marching under the banner of that noble chieftain, who fought General John C. Breckinridge, and nullification and treason, from the time he first raised his voice in the halls of Congress until he went to his grave. And I shall never forget the hour, when the shades of evening were lengthening out before him, and he knew that his sands of life were almost run, when he left the Senate of the United States and came to his beloved Kentucky, the place that had made him and that he loved more than all upon the face of God's earth, and said to us in the other end of the capitol: "I am retiring from the political arena to the bosom of my home forever, and I say that this institution of slavery is bound to disrupt this Union sooner or later; and whenever that hour comes, forgetting all past political differences, I shall be found with that party that is for the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws." Oh, those imperishable words will never die from these halls, and they form a nucleus around which every patriot on the face of God's earth may rally, and say, "Those are the imperishable words of Clay, given to us years before the hour came." If those words had been obeyed by the American people, and the law had been enforced, and Mr. Buchanan and President Lincoln had called forth troops when they fired upon the Star of the West, and pulled down the flag of our fathers at Charleston, millions of lives and treasure would have been saved. But we listened to a temporizing policy. But when my friend uttered the words he did, I looked upon the picture of that noble man and thought that he was now appealing to the mountains to come to his rescue, and that if an immortal hand had infused life into that picture there would have been a scowl upon his countenance as he looked upon my friend from Hardin, and said, "Those are the words you uttered when you were running for Lieut. Governor of Kentucky, and appealing for office."

MOUNTAINS AND MOUNTAIN BOYS.

Sir, I ask, when the torch of the assassin was lighting up the mountain homes, and when the flames shot across the heavens and illuminated the world, and when my friend (the Speaker) was upon the war-path, besieged by day and by night by bushwhackers and guerrillas, and when he had left his home with only a pittance to support his wife and children, where was my friend from Hardin? Was he with the mountain boys, lifting up his voice and urging them on? Was he with them to say, "stand by your flag and your country?" No. Where was he when the vandal's hand robbed you (Speaker,) sir, of your goods, and insulted your wife; where was my friend from Hardin then? He was with that party which cried, "no more men and no more money; we won't pay you a dollar; you are Lincoln's hirelings; you are Lincoln's minions; you can't conquer the South; lay down your arms and give them a truce; let the South alone." But when the storm of war is over, he comes back to his first love, and appeals to the mountains, by the little bait that he is going to build a colossal railroad, when he is governor, to develop the mountain regions. God bless the mountains and their mountain homes, their limpid streams and their pure atmosphere, that makes a man loyal whether he will or not. They can never be deceived; and when treason raises its hand or its head, or its gory front, to strike down the flag, they will be found on the war-path; they will stand by the government; and when my friend goes there to canvass for governor, they will ask him in thunder tones, "Where were you during the dark hours when we were besieged by day and by night, and when Zollicoffer invaded Kentucky through the Cumberland Gap, and we left our homes, without discipline, and whipped him? Where were you then?" I leave my friend to answer the question

CONCLUSION.

Mr. Speaker, I have already detained the Senate longer than I expected. My strength is failing, and the duty that I owe to myself compels me to close. I thank the Senate for their attention. I hope it will not again be incumbent on me to enter the arena of public debate. I felt, however, that it was due to say this much in defense of myself, because I had been assailed, not in an offensive manner, by my friend from Hardin; for I can say that although his shafts are keen and well directed, they come with such grace and courtesy that it is always agreeable to me to receive them. These are the views I entertain upon the proposition before the Senate.

MR. COCHRAN'S REMARKS.

When the time came for the Senate to take action on the resolutions, Mr. Cochran said that if the resolutions were to be voted on as a whole, he would be compelled to vote against them, as he could not then vote for those he desired to be adopted and those he did not. He was compelled to say, however, that the discussion on these propositions had thus far been somewhat irrelevant, although it had interested and informed him. He objected to the resolution looking to the organization of the militia, because if this force was organized as proposed, it would cost the State at least two or three million dollars. We were not now engaged in war, and did not want to pay war prices.

Governor Helm here stated that the resolution did not contemplate the expense of a single dollar, except what might be expended for powder and lead, when the militia was sent out by the Governor.

Mr. Cochran continued his remarks, saying that, no matter what was contemplated, the result would be that an expense of two or three millions would be incurred, if a bill to organize the militia should be passed. Sometimes people had to pay expenses when they were not expected. But, without regard to the expense, he opposed the proposition. The people of the State had got tired of looking at soldiers in uniform. All parties, even the Radicals, were tired of it. He did not desire that the people of this State should acknowledge that the enforcement of the laws depended upon the presence of a military force. The war was over, and we wanted no more soldiers. The civil authorities and the courts should be sufficiently able to maintain order. As long as that responsibility was not thrown upon them, they would not perform their duties. But the condition of affairs had improved. A year or two since officers of justice were afraid to make arrests, on account of the presence of a military force. But if soldiers were to be kept in Kentucky he would as soon have Federal soldiers as State soldiers. He was proud of Kentucky and of her troops. He did not care on which side they had fought, so that they had acquitted themselves as brave soldiers. But he would say here that the most disorderly troops of the late war were Kentucky State troops, and if a militia was organized the result would be that those soldiers who made their living by thieving and robbery would be the first to ask to join those companies. Thus the militia would be composed of the most abandoned and worthless characters in the State. Instead of arresting thieves and robbers they would become thieves and robbers themselves, and when the Governor wanted to arrest them he could not do it.

SENATOR JOHNSON'S REMARKS.

Mr. Wm. Johnson desired to say a few words on the resolutions proposed by the Senator from Hardin. That gentleman had said that a well organized and disciplined militia was essential to the security of a free State. He had no particular objection to that, but he did object to the proposition to appoint a joint committee to prepare a bill for the organization of the State militia. The debate upon these resolutions had taken a very wide range and had seemed to run off almost entirely into the field of Federal relations. There were 110 counties in this State, and if a company of militia should be raised for each county, that would make 11 regiments in the State. One regiment could not be sustained for less than a million of dollars a year, and this proposition, if carried out, would cost the State eleven millions a year. But, independent of the expense, he was opposed to the proposition on the same grounds that had been presented by the Senator from Shelby [Mr. Cochran.] He had thought that the people of Kentucky were sick and tired of having soldiers quartered upon them, particularly the State troops, as they were termed, or Home Guards. Of all the thieves and robbers that ever cursed a country, the soldiers sent from the State of Kentucky were the worst.

Gov. Helm here explained that his object was to establish the old-time drilling militia, in companies of ten or fifteen or twenty men, not to be an expense to the State, but simply to arrest, when called on by the Governor, those marauding bands who could not be apprehended by the civil authorities. He would be as much opposed as any one to the idea of keeping up a standing army. His object was that these men should be subject to the call of the Governor. He did not intend that they should be paid a dollar, except when called on for service.

Mr. Johnson replied that he thought the present law was sufficient for this purpose, for if this was the Governor's purpose, it was unnecessary, as the sheriff of the county now had power to call on as many men as he thought proper to enforce the law. Under this very pretext we had already had independent companies all over the country, commanded by such men as Terrell and Bridgewater, and they would steal horses and clothes and forage and money and everything else they could lay their hands on, under the plea of enforcing the laws. This would be the result of the plan proposed by the Senator from Hardin. Mr. Johnson further said that Terrell and Bridgewater and their men stole not less than ten thousand dollars worth of property in his county alone. The very moment the names of these men were mentioned the farmers would run their horses off to the thickets and mountains. If the men were arrested for any crime their confederates would come and rescue them. Terrell could not be kept in the Shelby jail, but had to be taken to Louisville; and if this militia should be organized, farmers would be compelled to sell them their horses rather than have them stolen, and only a band of thieves and robbers would be organized. But, under the present laws, the Governor had all the power necessary, and the sheriffs had the right to call on the citizens if they needed their help. This proposed militia would be a terror to the counties, and would result in nothing but robbery and murder. Besides, the most abandoned men in the State would join that militia, and the Senator therefore opposed the proposition.

MILITIA PROPOSITION WITHDRAWN.

Governor Helm here said, that rather than keep up this wide range of discussion, he would withdraw that part of his resolution relating to the militia, and present a bill instead. He was sorry to hear from Senators that Kentucky had fallen so low that she could not trust arms in the hands of her own citizens to enforce the laws But he did not intend that the militia should be organized at the expense of millions to the State. He only desired to re-establish the old-time drilling of the militia.

Mr. Cochran said that the honest farmer, or the merchant would not enlist in this militia, but the most abandoned men in the State, both soldiers and civilians would ask to be enrolled in these companies.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The Senate then proceeded to act upon the resolutions. A motion was made to lay on the table. The yeas and nays were called, and eighteen Senators voted for and eighteen against the motion. The Speaker then voted nay, after which the Senate adopted the resolutions by a vote of 17 to 16, thus sending them to the committees, that they might report upon them, and prepare bills if deemed expedient. Several members explained that they voted to refer the resolutions to the committee, because that committee was only required to report upon them, and not instructed to take definite action.

That portion of the resolutions relating to the tax on the interest of United States bonds was stricken out, as the Senate had already passed a bill on that subject. The following are the propositions adopted:

In regard to the current expenses and receipts of the State under the present revenue laws, and in regard to the reduction of the present rate of taxation.

In regard to the resources of the sinking fund, and its sources and annual amount of its income, and the charges on the fund, &c.

In regard to the incorporation of manufacturing companies with a bonus which frees from taxation the capital stock thus employed.

In regard to internal improvements, slack-water navigation and the use of water for manufacturing purposes.

The last proposition confers criminal jurisdiction on the County Courts to a limited extent; provides for the establishment of houses of correction, and has for its object the systematizing of the now disordered state of labor, and the enforcement of the vagrant laws.

Note. We omitted to state that before Mr. Cochran addressed the Senate, Governor Helm stated that as a portion of his remarks on these resolutions might have been construed to reflect on the Senator from Barren, he desired to say that his expression "quibbling politicians," was not intended for the Senator. He only desired to convey the idea that after he (Helm) had formed his opinions, he would not stop to inquire what were the opinions of out-door politicians.

In the report of Gov. Helm's speech, published last week, the statement in regard to the Radical plan for the impeachment of the President was misapprehended. The following was the idea the Governor designed to express: On the 4th of March Foster's term expires. The Fortieth Congress will be organized by the election of Wade,

The series of resolutions proposed by Mr. Helm on January 7th and 8th was brought up. Mr. Helm had the floor, and spoke at length in the advocacy of the adoption of the same. No vote was taken, the hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, which was the time for the joint order to proceed to the balloting for

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The Senate then came into the House, when the joint session proceeded with said election.

Mr. Lyon withdrew the name of Hon. Elijah Hise.

A ballot was then taken, and resulted as follows:

For Mr. Davis—Senators—Botts, Bruner, Cleveland, Halbert, Harrison, McKenzie, Riffe, Swigert, Thompson, C. T. Worthington, Wright. Representatives—Mr. Speaker, J. F. Bell, Brann, Buckner, Cockrill, Connor, R. T. Davis, Fisher, Harlan, Kennedy, B. D. Lacy, McMillan, Mershon, Poindexter, Reed, W. H. Reynolds, Rodman, Vanmeter, Vernon, Webb, Williams, Young—38.

For Mr. Powell—Senators—Bigger, Carlisle, Cochran, Cosby, Garriott, Hammond, Helm, William Johnson. Representatives—Alexander R. Bell, Bradley, Brian, Bush Calhoon, Conklin, Corbett, Corbin, Covington, J. W. Davis, Duvall, Ford, Green, Hewlett, Hudson, Lawrence, Lillard, McDowell, McGrew, McHenry, Newell, Oglevie, Priest, Sims, Thompson, Trabue, Josiah Veech, Willingham, Woolfolk, Wright—39.

For Mr. Prall—Senators—Baker, Cardwell, Cook, Grainger, O. P. Johnson, Lilly, Landrum, Parker, Patrick, W. J. Worthington. Representatives—Armstrong, Baker, Bijur, Bruce, Burchett, Carr, Degman, Faris, Finnie, Gault, Gray, Haslip, Hawthorne, Huffaker, M. B. Lacey, McDaniel, Moores, Myers, Patrick, Patten, J. H. Reynolds, Riggs, Roark, Russell, Shephard, Shutt, Vanseggern, Jackson Veatch, Whitten, Yandell—40.

For Mr. Harding—Senators—Chandler, Dudley, Gorin, Stone, Winfrey. Representatives—Carlisle, Craycroft, Draffin, Gardner, Gatewood, Hindman, Hodges, Lusk, Lyon, Parrott, Potter, Rousseau, Thomas, Wolford, Wood—23.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Senator Chandler withdrew the name of Hon. Aaron Harding.

The ballot being taken, resulted as follows:

For Mr. Powell—Senators—Bigger, Carlisle, Cochran, Cosby, Garriott, Helm, Hammond, W. Johnson, Stone, Winfrey. Representatives—Alexander, R. Bell, Bradley, Brien, Bush, Calhoon, Conklin, Corbett, Corbin, Covington, Craycroft, J. W. Davis, Duvall, Ford, Gardner, Green, Hewlett, Hodges, Hudson, Lawrence, Lillard, Lyon, McDowell, McHenry, Newell, Oglevie, Priest, Sims, Thomson, Josiah Veech, Willingham, Wood, Woolfolk and Wright—45.

For Mr. Davis—Senators—Botts, Bruner, Chandler, Cleveland, Gorin, Halbert, Harrison, J. J. Landrum, McKenzie, Riffe, Swigert, Thompson, C. T. Whorthington, and Wright. Representatives—Mr. Speaker, Buckner, Carlisle, Cockrill, R. T. Davis, Draffin, Fisher, Gatewood, Harlan, Harris, Hindman, Kennedy, B. D. Lacy, Lusk, McMillan, Mershon, Parrott, Poindexter, Potter, Read, W. H. Reynolds, Rousseau, Rodman, Thomas, Varnon, Webb, Williams, Wolford, and Young—43.

In which there was no change from the preceeing vote.

On motion, the joint session adjourned until 12 o'clock Monday.

And then the House adjourned.

### District Conventions.

The vote being taken resulted as follows:

For Mr. Davis—Senators—Botts, Bruner, Cleveland, Halbert Harrison, McKenzie, Riffe, Swigert, Thompson, C. T. Worthington, Wright. Representatives—Mr. Speaker, J. F. Bell, Brann, Buckner, Cockrill, Connor, R. T. Davis, Fisher, Harlan, Kennedy, B. D. Lacy, McMillan, Mershon, Poindexter, Read, W. H. Reynolds, Rodman, Varnon, Webb, Williams, Young—32.

For Mr. Speed—Senators—Baker, Black, Cardwell, Cook, Grainger, O. P. Johnson, Lilly, Landrum, Parker, Patrick, Pruit and W. J. Worthington. Representatives—Armstrong, Baker, Bijur, Bruce, Burchett, Carr, Dogman, Faris, Finnie, Gault, Gray, Haslip, Hawthorn, Huffaker, M. B. Lacy, McDaniel, Moore, Myers, Patrick, Patten, J. H. Reynolds, Riggs, Roark, Russell, Shepard, Shutt, Van Seggern, Jackson Veatch, Whitten, and Yandell—44.

For Mr Harding—Senators—Chandler, Dudley, Gorin, Stone and Winfrey. Representatives—Carlisle, Craycroft, Draffin, Gardner, Gatewood, Harris, Hindman, Hodges, Lusk, Lyon, Parrott, Rousseau, Thomas, Wolford and Wood—21.

So far as we have been advised, conventions have been called in the several districts to nominate candidates for Congress as follows:

First District—The track will doubtless be given to Hon. L. S. Trimble, who is a candidate for re-election, without opposition.

## THE VALPARAISO TRAGEDY.

### A Mob Hunts Unsuccessfully for the Murderer.

### Remarkable Testimony Before the Coroner's Jury.

### Terrible Details of the Tragedy.

CHICAGO, January 20.—On Friday night, at Valparaiso, a mob numbering several hundred persons, proceeded to the jail for the purpose of lynching Page, the murderer. They were informed that he had been removed to Laporte that afternoon, but they disbelieved the statement, burst open the doors, made a thorough search, and finding him gone, threatened to destroy the building, but were finally dissuaded from that purpose

At the coroner's inquest on the remains of the murdered woman, Fredrica Ludolph testified as follows:

"I went to the house of Benjamin Long on the evening of the 15th of January, to stay all night. After we had retired, about 9 P. M., some one knocked at the door. Mrs. Long got up. Mrs. Page asked, at the same time, three times, 'who is there?' The answer from outside was 'Page.' Mrs. Page said, 'What do you want?' He said he wanted to see Em. She answered, 'We do not wish for visitors at this time of night' The door was locked on the inside. The person from the outside knocked down the door and immediately shot Mrs. Long, who confronted him. She immediately fell down, uttered a moan, then screamed, and was afterward quiet. Mrs. Page, who was sleeping with me, jumped out of bed and said, 'Page, my dear husband, don't do so any more.' He then took hold of her and shot her in the head or breast, I could not see which. She did not utter a word but fell upon the floor. I still lay in bed and covered myself up, but he saw me then. He shot into the bed where I lay, but I think he did not hit me. I then begged of him not to murder me. He seized hold of me, and pulled me out of bed on to the floor, and commenced firing, first shooting me in the head, then in the right arm and shoulder, and once in the knee. He then took a kerosene lamp, and threw it down on the floor, at the same time reaching to the match-safe, taking a match and lighting the oil on the floor. The fire at once came against me, and I again begged of him not to burn me—to do almost anything, but not burn me alive. I told him that if he would let me go, I would never say anything about it. He said he could not believe that, at the same time taking up a chair and striking me upon the head. I then groaned, and he struck me twice more. He then stooped down and placed his ear to my nose to hear whether I was breathing. I held my breath, and he then went off. The chemise sleeve of my right arm was, by this time, burned off I know who the man was who shot me. It was Page."

The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to their death by violence at the hands of Chauncey T. Page.

## LETTER FROM MRS. SARAH HUGHES.

### The Destitute of the South—An Earnest Appeal.

ATLANTA, Jan. 18, 1866.

*Editors Louisville Courier:*

DEAR SIRS: I beg that you will permit me through your columns to acknowledge the valuable donation from some unknown friend in Louisville, of a package of clothing, consisting of a heavy sacque, two pairs of stockings, and five yards of flannel, which reached me by express this morning. It looks like the contribution of some generous child, whose heart has been touched by the accounts of destitution she hears of in the South, and who has spared this much from her own wardrobe. Such remembrances are truly welcome at this time, for I was just thinking during the night of the terrible cold, and the suffering of many whom I have seen here, shivering in their scanty raiment, and it seemed as if Providence had answered my prayer for their relief when I received this gift, which I shall immediately apply to the comfort of some needy one. If those who are far away from the scenes of destitution which greet one here at every step, could but witness what I have seen since I came to Georgia, their hearts would be instantly prompted to deeds of charity. I know not how all these poor and suffering ones are to be preserved during the present winter, if those who have abundance and to spare do not share with them out of "basket and store."

The proposed assistance of the Legislature is commendable and timely, and if carried out will effect much good. But I would urge individual contributions to be forwarded as soon as possible, as the only means of assuaging the very great want which appals every one throughout this country. Any gifts like the one I have had the pleasure to acknowledge to-day will be welcome, and I shall experience much gratification in being the medium of bestowing them on the worthy.

Respectfully, SARAH HUGHES.

### The Man Who Drew the Opera House—Who He Is.

[From the New Albany Ledger.]

A telegram from Chicago announces that A. H. Lee, of Prairie du Roche, Randolph county, Illinois, is the owner of ticket No 58,600, which drew the Chicago Opera House. We have it in our power to tell our readers something about the lucky man. His name is Abraham Hagarman Lee, and he has an own cousin, Abraham H. Harritt, a newspaper man in this city. Mr. Lee is a native of Circleville, Ohio, but his father's family afterward removed to Finley, in the same State At the age of fifteen he left home and went to live with an aunt, who sent him to school for three years at Cincinnati. At the age of eighteen Lee went on a Cincinnati and Memphis steamboat as a cabin boy, but having an ambition beyond that station, he subsequently became clerk of a Memphis and New Orleans boat, and afterwards was captain of a St. Louis and New Orleans packet. At the breaking out of the war Captain Lee raised a regiment of Illinois troops and was appointed its Colonel. It was reported that he was wounded, but whether this was the case our informant is not advised. Col. Lee married a French lady of wealth and settled at Prairie du Roche, a small place in Illinois, near the Mississippi river, below St. Louis. He owns large tracts of land in Iowa, besides much other property. The drawing of the Opera House, which is valued at six hundred thousand dollars, will probably make Col. Lee one of the wealthiest men in Illinois. We wish him much joy of his fortune, and doubt not he will make good use of it. The boat commanded by Capt. Lee was the Nashville —[N. A. Ledger, 22d.

## THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

### Democratic County Meetings.

### Bullitt County.

At a meeting held at the court-house in Shepherdsville, Bullitt county, on Monday, 21st January, 1867, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend a convention to be held at Lebanon on the 7th day of February, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress in the Fourth Congressional District, Joel Balee was called to the chair, and Judge W. Carpenter was appointed secretary.

On motion of Col. J. D. Bryan, a committee was appointed by the chairman, consisting of Col. J. D. Bryan, Charles Lee, H. M. McCarty, J. B. English, and H. O. Maramon, to draft and report resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting.

Col. J. D. Bryan, chairman of the committee, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That we, the Democracy and Conservatives of Bullitt, approve and indorse the call of the convention, made by the Shelby county Democracy, and their suggestion as to the time and place of holding the same.

2. We indorse the resolution of the Legislative Democratic caucus that the Democratic party of Kentucky has no desire or design to proscribe any man or set of men on account of his or their former political sentiments, but that we recognize as Democrats all who unite with us on the present issues between President Johnson and the Radical Congress.

3. The following persons are appointed delegates to said convention, to-wit: J. B. McDowell, Henry Trunnell, S. A. McKay, H. M. McCarty, G. W. Magruder, R. H. Field, J. P. McAfee, W. E. Thompson, W. Carpenter, F. Troutman, W. W. Swearingen, W. B. M. Brooke, J. G. Colmnell, R. H. Lansdale, Samuel Carothers, Ans. Hough, and W. P. Stallings, and all other Democrats of Bullitt county, and they are instructed to cast the vote of Bullitt county for our fellow-county man, A. H. Field, Esq., and to use all fair and honorable means to secure his nomination to Congress by said Convention.

On motion of W. N. Simmons the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That J. D. Bryan, Charles Lee, H. A. Maramon, H. M. McCarty, J. B. English, the committee, Joel Balee, chairman, and W. Carpenter, secretary, of this meeting, in addition to those named, are appointed delegates to said convention.

Resolved, That the Louisville Courier, Louisville Democrat, and other papers favoring the cause of Democracy in this State are requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting, and then on motion the convention adjourned.

JOEL BALIE, Chairman.
W. Carpenter, Sec'y.

### Green County.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Green County, in Greensburg, on the 21st of January, 1867, on motion, W. Stanton Buckner, Esq., was called to the chair, and J. Harding was appointed secretary.

Messrs. D. T. Towle, B. W. Penick and J. J. Durham were appointed a Committee on Resolutions, and reported the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we indorse the resolutions adopted by the Democratic party of Kentucky, in convention assembled on the 1st day of May, 1866.

2. That we ignore all discriminations on account of past political differences, which patriotism demands should be forgotten, and we recognize as Democrats all who oppose radicalism, and strictly adhere to the principles of our Constitution, State and Federal.

3. That we approve the call for a convention of the party to be held at Frankfort on the 22d of February next, to nominate candidates for the several State offices, and as delegates thereto we appoint W. S. Hodges, R. L. Moore, S. H. Woodring, D. Montgomery, W. H. Chelf, D. Hudson, Moses Blakeman, D. T. Towles, Jack Harding, Thos. R. Barnette, J. Q. Lewis, W. S. Buckner, M. T. Whitlock, B. W. Penick, T. A. Lewis, together with all other Democrats who may choose to attend.

4. That we can highly recommend to the convention Rev. Mr. McDonald, of Danville, for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, and our delegates are instructed to cast their votes for him; that, further, we instruct them not except to make such a selection of candidates, so far as they have power, as shall promote harmony and good feeling in the party throughout the State.

5. That it is important to hold a convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in this, the Fourth District, and we suggest to all whom it may concern that said convention be held at Lebanon, on Thursday, the 7th of February next.

6. That the delegates appointed to the State Convention be appointed to the District Convention

7. That Hon. Aaron Harding is our first choice for Congress, and in the event his name is before said convention our delegates are instructed to vote for him, but in the event said Harding's name is not before said convention, then our delegates are instructed to vote for Hon. E. A. Graves, of Marion.

8. That the Louisville Courier, Louisville Democrat, Danville Advocate, and all other Democratic papers of the State be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting

W. STANTON BUCKNER, Chairman.
J. Harding, Secretary.

### Washington County.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Washington county, held at the Court-house in Springfield, Ky., on the 21st day of January, 1867, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the convention to be held at Frankfort on the 22d of February next, the object of the meeting was explained by John Marks, Esq., on whose motion James E. Hughes was unanimously chosen chairman of the meeting. On motion, M. G. Gorin was elected secretary.

It was moved, seconded and carried that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, whereupon the Chairman appointed R. C. Palmer, L. R. Thurman, T. R. Grundy, A. G. Bevill, Henry Brown, John Ewing, John Marks, T. D. Hale, Thomas R. Phelps and James Mitchell said committee, who reported the following resolutions.

Whereas, A call has been made by the committee of the Democratic party to hold a convention at Frankfort on the 22d day of February next to nominate a candidate for Governor and other State officers.

Resolved, That we approve the call for said convention, and appoint the following delegates from this county to cast its vote, to-wit: C. R. Craycroft, A. G. Bevill, R. C. Palmer, L. R. Thurman, James R. Hughes, M. G. Gorm, James P. Barbour, W. R. Casey, Dr. James Green, Thomas McIlvoy, H. P. Ozbourn, W. W. Pope, W. O. Cunningham, Thomas S. Grundy, John Marks, Mat. Wright, Chas. Wright, Wilfred Fields, Fred. Hill, Sam. Grundy, Chas. Grundy, Geo. Milton, Ben. Pile, John Bush, James Grigsby, Henry Moore, Richard Hamilton, Alexander Hamilton, sr., Thomas R. Phelps, Doctor Askins, D. R. Hays, Thos. Cheatham, Dan'l Cheatham, W. H. Cheser, Wm. Hardesty, James Holloway, Frack. Neill, Wm. Neill, W. B. McMakeu, Dan'l Bishop, Sam. D. Hale, Dr. Stapp, James Shirley, John Yocum, Henry Brown, John Ewing, Dan'l McIlvoy, R. S. Mitchell, Sam'l Kikendall, Fred. Brown, R. W. Dickerson, John M. Wycoff, Henry Isham, Luther Rice, James M. Mitchell, James Mitchell, C. F. Bosley, Richard Boswell, Charles Cocanougher, Jack Cocanougher, Archie Mays, Harvey Lawson, Dan'l Holderman, Thos. Rinehart, Jacob Darr, Cyrus Graham, James Graham, N. S. Hahn, John Royalty, Nelson Shirley, Bennet Ball, P. C. Richardson, Wm. Sutherland, Hiatt Sweeney, and all other Democrats of the county who may see proper to attend.

Resolved, That our delegates to said convention go untrammeled by instructions as to who they shall cast the vote of this county for the various State offices.

Resolved, That we indorse and approve the resolutions of the Democratic Convention held on the 1st of May last in Louisville, and regard them as expressive of the sentiment of the Democratic party of Kentucky.

Resolved, That we approve the call made for a convention to be held in Lebanon on the 7th of February next, to nominate a candidate for Congress, and the delegates heretofore mentioned to attend the State Convention, are appointed as delegates to said convention, who are alike to be, so far as any instruction from this meeting, untrammeled.

Resolved, That our representative in the Legislature be instructed to cast his vote for the Hon Lazarus W. Powell, for United States Senator; and our Senator is respectfully, yet earnestly requested to cast his vote for said Powell for United States Senator.

Resolved, That the Louisville Courier, Louisville Democrat, Kentucky Yeoman, Louisville Journal, and all other Democratic papers in the State be requested to publish the foregoing resolutions and proceedings of this meeting.

During the absence of the committee, while preparing the resolutions, the meeting was addressed by Capt. E. A. Graves.

Resigning the chair to A. G. Bevill, Dr. J. R. Hughes moved to strike out the resolution instructing our representative for whom to vote for United States Senator. After some discussion by Dr. Hughes, T. S. Grundy, and R. C. Palmer, the motion was lost.

The resolutions as reported by the committee were then adopted nem. con.

On motion, the meeting adjourned sine die.

J. R. HUGHES, Chm'n.
M. J. Gorin, Sec'y.

### McCracken County.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of McCracken county, at the Court-house in Paducah, on Monday, the 14th day of January, 1867, being County Court day.

On motion, Col. Geo. H. Morrow was chosen Chairman, and Henry H. Houston, Esq., was chosen as Secretary, and the object of the meeting being briefly explained by the Chairman, in his usual clear and forcible style.

On further motion, Hon. James Campbell, Hon. G. A. Flournoy, Horace Terrell, Esq., Col. Alfred Johnson, and Maj. J. C. Small, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who retired, and after a brief consultation, returned, and through their Chairman, Judge Campbell, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Government of the United States is one of limited powers, and those powers are defined in the National Constitution, and neither department of the General Government can exercise any power or authority which is not delegated by the Constitution, and all power not thus delegated remains with the sovereign States and the people thereof.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the liberty of the press, the right of free speech, the writ of habeas corpus, the right of trial by jury; and we are opposed to arbitrary arrests, false and malicious imprisonment, spoliation of property, under the false and iniquitous pretense of "confiscation," the quartering of soldiers on private citizens for public use without fair and just compensation being made to the owner, and condemn the spirit of despotism wherever found, either in a civil or military body.

Resolved, That peace being restored throughout the Union, upon the cessation of civil war, we are in favor of a general amnesty.

Resolved, That we approve the official action of President Johnson in vetoing the Civil Rights bill, and the bill granting franchise to negroes in the District of Columbia, and for those acts he is justly entitled to the gratitude of the American people; and so long as he thus acts with Roman firmness and American statesmanship, he will be upheld and sustained by the conservatism of the people.

Resolved, That the Supreme Court of the United States is entitled to our warmest commendation and thanks for its recent decisions against military oppression, and in support of constitutional rights. That we rejoice in a judiciary, enlightened, upright, and firm, and rely upon it as the bulwark of American civilization, and of political and religious liberty.

Resolved, That we do condemn the legislation of Congress as unwise and unconstitutional, and fraught with danger to a Democratic Government, and tends to subvert the government of our fathers, and rear on its ruins a consolidated despotism.

Resolved, That we are opposed to negro equality, to negro suffrage, to negroes holding office, believing this to be a white man's government, and instituted for his happiness and welfare.

Resolved, We do cordially approve the votes of our able and trust-worthy Senator and Representatives in the Kentucky Legislature in the rejection of the proposed amendment to the National Constitution.

Resolved, That from the present condition of the State Treasury, it is the duty of the Legislature to cause to be paid, without delay, the debt of the State.

That in our opinion the State tax should at once be largely reduced by the present General Assembly, 1st, because we believe there is no necessity to continue the present high taxes, and 2d, because the National, State, and local taxes are ruinous, eating up the substance of the people, and oppressing every branch of business, and we more respectfully ask our able and efficient Senator and Representative to use their influence in reducing our taxes.

Resolved, That we approve the able, dignified, and statesmanlike conduct of the Hons. E. Hise and L. S. Trimble in the Congress of the United States, and commend them for their zeal and watchfulness over the interests of their constituencies and the State.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the admission of the Southern States to representation in Congress, and are opposed to taxation without representation.

Resolved, That we appreciate the talents and principles of General Wm. Preston, and we deem him eminently qualified for the position of Governor of this State, and believe him available, and therefore recommend a consideration of his claims by the 22d of February Convention.

Resolved, That in the person of our esteemed fellow-citizen, the Hon. John Q. A. King, we find one eminently qualified to fill the office of Lt. Governor, and cheerfully recommend our delegates to use every means honorable to secure his nomination to that office.

Resolved, That we recommend the claims of the Hon. Wm. R. Vance, of Hickman county, for Register of the Land Office, and the claims of the Hon. John Rodman, of Franklin county, for Attorney General.

Resolved, That Senator J. M. Bigger, Representative J. W. Oglevie, Charles Garrett, Thos. Grundy, Dr. Shelton, A. A. Trimble, John C. Noble, J. W. Cole, G. W. Woolfolk, G. H. Morrow, A. S. Jones, A. S. Smedley, E. L. Anderson, J. Q. A. King, John H. Roe, J. H. Terrell, J. C. Small, L. M. Flourney, S. F. Singleton, Samuel Bryce, J. F. Harris, Dr. R. Saunders, Q. Q. Quigley, Josiah Harris, Jr., Dr. Thomas A. Duke, John Ewell, Col. Alfred Johnson, H. Houston, Samuel B. Caldwell, L. D. Husbands, Hon. G. A. Flourney, Geo. W. Ratcliffe, M. King, Capt. Thomas E. Moss, Hon. R. S. Ratcliffe, E. B. Jones, Asa Gainer, T. J. Atkins, Jo. Fowler, Hon. James Campbell, Maj. Henry L. Jones, J. W. Sauner, and all other good and true Democrats and Conservatives of this county, be appointed delegates to the convention to be held on the 22d of February next at Frankfort.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Paducah Herald, Louisville Courier, and all Democratic papers in the State.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

GEO. H. MORROW, Chairman.
Attest: H. H. Houston, Secretary.

### Franklin County.

At a convention of the Democratic and Conservative party of Franklin county, held, pursuant to a notice, at the court-house in Frankfort, on Monday, January 21st, 1867, Morgan B. Chinn, Esq., was elected Chairman, and John A. Crittenden Secretary.

Upon motion, a committee of one from each voting precinct in the county was appointed to prepare resolutions and select delegates to the State convention, which committee reported as follows:

Resolved, That this convention reaffirm the platform of principles adopted in general convention at Louisville on the 1st of May, 1866, under which the Democracy won the glorious triumph of August last.

Resolved, That we approve the action of the Central Committee in calling the State Convention to be held in Frankfort on the 22d of February next, and we hereby appoint the following delegates to represent this county in said convention, viz:

Peak's Mill—Capt. Sam. Steele, H. I. Morris, A. Quarles.
Forks of Elkhorn—R. W. Scott, S. F. J. Trabue, Franklin Chinn, I. Wingate, Jr.
Bridgeport—Sam. Crockett, Johnson Yates, Alex Julian, John H. Redtish.
Bald Knob—Lewis E Harvie, Lawrence, Gordon, Wm. O'Nan, S. V. Pence.
Court-house—Dr. H. Rodman, G. R. Vallandigham, Jno. A. Crittenden, M. A. Ray.
Market-house—W. J. Chinn, Col. S. B. Churchill, Capt. Jno. L. Neal, S. I. M. Major.

Resolved, That it is manifestly the will of the people of this county, and especially the party that elected James Harlan to the Legislature and that voted for Philip Swigert for the State Senate, that Hon. L. W. Powell shall be elected to the United States Senate; therefore, we hereby instruct our Representative, and unite with the other counties of his district in instructing our Senator, to cast their votes for Hon. L. W. Powell for the office of United States Senator for the State of Kentucky.

Which report was unanimously adopted by the Convention.

Another committee, appointed to elect delegates to the Congressional District Convention at Lexington, on the 30th January, made the following report, which was adopted, viz:

That the following persons be selected as delegates to said Convention, viz:

Court-house—Richard H. Taylor, Jos. Robinson, Dr. J. T. Dickerson, Henry Williams and Edmund Botts.
Market-house—F. Jenkins, P. U. Major, R. R. Bacon, E. C. Moore, L. Tobin and L. J. Cox.
Peak's Mill—J. Scott Hawkins, Cyrus Calvert, John Quarles, J. Cris Jackson, and S. S. Hawkins.
Forks of Elkhorn—E. M. Bowen, Lee Watkins, John Williams, and W. E. Featherston.
Bridgeport—Robert Cunningham, Jake Williams, Scott Brown, Thomas Garvis, Wm. Stewart Hall and Dr. J. R. Hawkins.
Bald Knob—Dennis O'Nan, John S. Harvie, Jep. D. Robinson, James Hulett, Richard Hutchison, P. Rogers, and all other members of the party who choose to attend.

Upon motion, the following resolution of instructions was unanimously adopted by the convention, viz:

Resolved, That we cordially recommend to the State Convention our esteemed fellow-citizen, Hon. G. W. Craddock, as an available and suitable person for the nomination for the office of Governor, John Rodman, Esq., for the nomination for Attorney General, and Jas. W. Tate, Esq., for the nomination for Treasurer.

The following resolution was also unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That our delegation to the Lexington Convention be and the same are hereby instructed to vote for S. F. J. Trabue for the nomination for member of Congress from this district.

A motion requesting the proceedings of the meeting to be published in the Democratic papers of the district and State, and a motion directing the Chairman of the meeting to communicate the resolutions of instructions to the Senator and Representative of this county, were unanimously adopted, and then the meeting adjourned.

M. B. CHINN, Chairman.
John A. Crittenden, Secretary.

### Oldham County.

Pursuant to previous notice the Democracy of Oldham county assembled at the Court-house in Lagrange, on Monday, January 21, 1866, (County Court day,) for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Democratic Convention to be held at Frankfort, on the 22d of February next, to nominate a candidate for Governor and Lieutenant Governor and other State officers to be elected at the next August election, also to appoint delegates to the Democratic district convention to meet at Lagrange, on the 5th day of February next, to nominate a candidate for Congress at the evening election. Judge H. E. Stone was called to the chair and J. W. Clayton appointed secretary.

On motion, it was ordered that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to select delegates to the convention to be held at Frankfort on the 22d of February and Lagrange on the 5th of February, whereupon the chair appointed Judge T. A. Rodman, W. H. Caplinger, and Richard Taylor as said committee, who, after consultation, reported the names of the following persons as delegates to each of the conventions, which nominations were confirmed by the meeting, viz:

J. B. Rankin, Jas. M. Speer, R. C. Hudson, Richard Taylor, A. Fotorff, Wm. Tarleton, J. C. Mount, G. W. Button, T. R. Pinkston, C. H. Wheeler, E. Anderson, R. S. Anderson, Col. T. B. Cochran, L. E. Dellaven, T. A. Rodman, J. N. Clayton, J. J. Marshall, Alex. Duncan, M. Whitesides, J. M. Head, H. E. Stone, W. H. Caplinger, Wm. Barnhill, John Fible, M. DeMoss, Alex. Wilson, J. E. Vincent, J. M. Beard, J. W. Brannon, John Barbee, and John E. Russell, and all other good Democrats who will attend the said convention on the 22d of February.

It was resolved that the delegates to the Congressional Convention are instructed to cast their votes for Hon. Robert Mallery in said convention.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted, viz: That this Convention recommend to the Democratic Convention to be held at Frankfort on the 22d of February, and to their favorable consideration, the names of John Rodman, of Frankfort, for Attorney General; Z. F. Smith, of Henry county, for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction; and Wm. R. Vance, of Hickman county, for Register of the Land Office.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and copies forwarded to the Louisville Courier and Louisville Democrat for publication.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

H. E. STONE, Chairman.
J. W. Clayton, Secretary.

During the absence of the committee to appoint delegates the meeting was addressed by Hon. David Meriwether and Hon. Robert Mallory in their usual eloquent and patriotic style.

### Christian County.

At a meeting of the citizens of Christian county, held in the court-house, at Hopkinsville, on Saturday, January 19th, 1867, on motion of G. N. Champlin, Esq., Hon. A. G. Wooldridge was called to the chair, and W. H. Poindexter and N. G. Caruth appointed secretaries.

J. W. McPherson, Esq., after stating the object of the meeting, moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, which motion prevailed, and J. W. McPherson, J. C. Latham, and Colonel James Wallace were appointed on said committee. The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, A Democratic Convention is proposed to be held in this, the Second Congressional District, at Calhoon, McLean county, on the 11th prox., to nominate a candidate for Congress; and, whereas, we approve said convention; therefore

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed delegates to said convention, viz: Walter Warfields, Rice Dulin, H. C. Cooper, W. G. Slaughter, R. Durrett, J. F. Ellis, Dr. J. C. Whitlock, Col. Jas. Wallace, Col. S. A. Sypert, A. G. Caruth, Hon. J. P. Campbell, John Brown, G. A. Champlin, E. Hale, Hon. A. G. Wooldridge, Pinckney Sherell, J. M. Dodd, V. G. Bolling, John W. McPherson, Dr. Wheeler, Sr., John McGowan, Larkin Brasher, E. M. Buckner, Dr. T. G. Henry, J. C. Parker, John N. Wills, James D. Steele, G. W. Lander, Jas. O. Ellis, Wm. Poindexter, C. T. Ratcliffe, J. C. Latham, and all others favorable to the Democratic cause.

Resolved, That we approve the course of our present representative and fellow-citizen, Hon. R. C. Ritter, and recommend him to the District as worthy to serve us a second term, and hereby instruct our delegates to urge his claims to the nomination.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Hopkinsville Conservative, Louisville Courier, and Louisville Democrat.

A. G. WOOLDRIDGE, President.
A. G. Caruth, W. H. Poindexter, } Secretaries.

### Hardin County.

At a meeting of the Democrats and Conservatives of Hardin County, held at the court-house in Elizabethtown, on Monday, January 21st, 1867, on motion Col. James A. Gaither was called to the chair, and Richard B. B. Wood appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by the chair, and, on motion, a committee, composed of the following gentlemen, was appointed to draft resolutions and appoint delegates to the 22d of February convention:

A. M. Brown, H. M. Showers, Col. J. B. Haydon, Dr. R. P. McMurtry, Tim. G. Needham, Fayette Hewitt, John English, and Judge W. D. Vertrees.

The committee retired for a short time and reported the following resolutions which were adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the holding of a Democratic convention at Frankfort, on the 22d of February, 1867, and that the following named persons be appointed delegates thereto, to represent the county of Hardin: A. D. Geoghegan, E. Hansbrough, Wm. Showers, Wm. Spriggs, N. Neighbors, J. W. Hays, Henry Spriggs, Pine Booth, Chas. G. Wintersmith, A. M. Brown, Wm. Wilson, Fayette Hewitt, J. W. Matthis, Thomas H. Hays, Jas. Montgomery, H. M. Showers, Martin Hardin, Ben. Hardin, William Short, T. H. Gunter, Calvin Brownfield, Ambrose Thompson, B. R. Young, J. B. Haydon, David Stith, Jas. Crutcher, M. S. Craig, A. S. Gardiner, Luther Nall, R. D. Geoghegan, W. D. Vertrees, David Hoskinson, R. R. Peck, Henry B. Peck, W. D. Wood, John L. Helm, Wm. F. Bell, Virgil Hewitt, Richard B. B. Wood, Geo. Gardner, Silas Hart, Greenup King, Washington Akers, D. S. Handley, John N. Akers, Horace Gettings, Frank M. Quiggins, S. W. D. Stone, David Lewis, Silas F. Morgan, Wm. B. Lancaster, Alex. Montgomery, Ephraim Marriott, E. ... Lewis, Walker, Jas. A. Duncan, Jas. T. Brown, Bernard Eskridge, H. E. English, D. F. Wortham, Thos. Tabb, Thos. Flies, Wm. Skeeters, O. T. Linder, Noah English, M. H. Cofer, and all other Democrats in the county.

Resolved, That we present to the Democratic State Convention the name of our distinguished fellow-citizen, John L. Helm as the choice of this county for Governor.

Resolved, That the Hon. W. B. Read, of Larue, is the choice of this county for Lieutenant Governor.

Resolved, That the choice of this county for Auditor, is D. Howard Smith, of Owen.

Resolved, That W. B. Hayward, of Hardin, is the choice of this county for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Resolved, That our Senator and Representative are instructed to vote for the removal of the capitol from Frankfort.

Resolved, That our Senator and Representative are instructed to vote for Gov. L. W. Powell for U. S. Senator.

A motion was made and carried that the delegates appointed in the above resolutions be empowered to act in a convention for the nomination of a candidate for Congress in this, the Fourth District, should a convention be held.

On motion the Elizabethtown Banner, Louisville Courier, Democrat and Journal were requested to publish these proceedings.

JAS. A. GAITHER, Chairman.
Richard B. B. Woods, Secretary.

### Simpson County.

At a meeting of the Democratic and Conservative citizens of Simpson county, held at the court-house, on Monday, the 21st day of January, 1867, for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent them in the 22d of February convention:

On motion of W. W. Bush, Esq., C. W. Milliken, Esq., was appointed Chairman and B. W. Hall appointed Secretary of the meeting.

The Chairman explained the objects of the meeting and appointed the following persons a committee on resolutions, viz: Walter W. Bush, J. H. Blewett, G. W. Whitesides, and others, who, after retiring, reported the following:

Resolved, That the Democratic and Conservative citizens of Simpson county heartily approve the holding of a State convention at Frankfort, on the 22d day of February next, for the purpose indicated in the call of the Executive Committee.

Resolved, That we recommend the nomination of John L. Helm for the office of Governor and John A. Finn for the office of Lieut. Governor, W. T. Samuels for the office of Auditor and Jas. A. Dawson for the office of Register of the Land Office.

Resolved, That we indorse the course of our able Representative in Congress, Hon. Elijah Hise, and if a convention should be deemed necessary to select a candidate to represent the Third District, we recommend his nomination.

Resolved, That we indorse the patriotic course of our Representative, H. G. Harris, Esq., in the Legislature.

Resolved, That the following persons be, and they are hereby appointed delegates to said convention, viz: Ira J. Boyce, C. W. Milliken, W. W. Bush, John A. Finn, W. M. Duncan, John A. Bruard, B. W. Hall, R. D. Salinny, James B. Lewis, John Howell, R. H. Collier, W. T. Copeland, A. K. Harris, Geo. W. Whitesides, G. H. Milliken, John L. Stanford, H. G. Harris, J. S. Black, D. D. Turner, L. K. Bland, K. D. Mickold, M. M. Sloss, and all other Democratic and Conservative citizens who may attend said convention, which resolutions were adopted by said convention.

And, upon motion of G. W. Whitesides, Esq.,

Resolved, That this convention request Walter W. Bush, Esq., to permit his name to be placed by the people of Simpson county, to represent them in the next Legislature of the State, which was unanimously adopted.

After which Mr. Bush appeared upon the stand and made a few appropriate remarks in response to the call made upon him, declining for the present to yield to the wishes of the convention, thinking the nomination of a candidate for that office at this time to be premature.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be forwarded to the Courier and Democrat for publication.

After which the convention adjourned.

C. W. MILLIKEN, Chairman.
B. W. Hall, Secretary.

### Fulton County.

Pursuant to a call of the Executive Committee, the Conservatives of Fulton county met in convention at the Court-house in the town of Hickman, Monday, January 14.

The objects of the meeting being stated by Capt. H. A. Tyler, the chairman of the committee, the convention was organized by electing Major John A. Board Chairman, and George Warren, Secretary.

On motion of H. A. Tyler, the Chairman appointed the following committee of five, to draft suitable resolutions expressive of the sense of the convention. Committee—C. L. Randle, West Powell, H. A. Tyler, Winfred McConnell, and Austin Tyler.

During the absence of the committee Major John A. Landerdale and Judge A. D. Kingman were called for, and addressed the convention.

The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The Central Committee of Kentucky have appointed the 22d day of February 1867, for holding a Convention of the Democracy of this State for the purpose of nominating candidates to fill various State offices; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. That we cordially approve the holding of a convention in Frankfort, on the 22d day of February next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various State offices to be filled at our next August election; and we invite all who are opposed to radicalism to unite with us in electing such officers as may there be nominated.

2. That we approve the principles set forth in the resolutions adopted by the convention at the City of Louisville on the 1st of May last, and hold these great doctrines as wise, patriotic and correct.

3. That the rights, dignity, and equality of all the States ever in this Union, especially including representation in Congress, are most positively guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and are now only resisted and denied by a party which seeks to overthrow and destroy this Government, and build thereon a centralized government, resulting in a despotism or some form equally odious.

4. That each State has the undoubted right to prescribe the qualifications of its own voters, and no other form can or ought to control or influence the free and voluntary exercise of this right in any State.

5. That President Johnson has done much in his opposition to the unconstitutional and anti-republican act of Congress which merits our thanks, and that we most heartily indorse him in his resistance to all such legislation.

6. That the attempt of Congress to pass the constitutional amendment, and foist upon the people negro suffrage, without their consent, meets with our most unmitigated disapproval and condemnation.

7. That the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, in recently deciding various tyrannical acts and proceedings without authority of law, therefore null and void, have shown themselves worthy to wear the judicial ermine, and have illustrated the fact that an enlightened, independent judiciary is the greatest bulwark of liberty and constitutional freedom.

8. That the proposition to deprive the Southern States of their State Governments, and to reduce them into the condition of territories, is infamous and deserves the reprobation of all honest men.

9. That we are in favor of universal amnesty and pardon to all persons for political offenses committed during the war.

10. That the following gentlemen are appointed delegates from this county to said convention: A. D. Kingman, Samuel Landrum, W. R. McDaniel, R. R. Alexander, Wm. Herrin, Dr. J. N. Hawkins, John C. Lawson, R. C. Prather, John R. McGhee, Dr. G. W. Paschall, and Lawrence Everett; and in the event that none of them do attend said convention, then W. R. Bradley, our representative be authorized to cast the vote of this county in said convention.

On motion of Judge A. D. Kingman, the report was received and the resolutions adopted.

Upon the adoption of the resolutions, and upon the propriety of instructing the delegates, some discussion ensued, in which Judge A. D. Kingman, Major John A. Landerdale, Rev. N. N. Cowgill, C. L. Randle and others participated. In the discussion, the names of General Preston, ex-Governor Helm and Hon. John W. Stevenson were advocated by their friends.

Rev. N. N. Cowgill suggested the name of Hon. John W. Stevenson for Governor.

Whereupon Major Landerdale (Mr. Cowgill yielding,) moved to test the sense of the convention as to whether the delegates should be instructed or not; and upon the question being put, it was negatived.

On motion of Major Landerdale, "any conservative citizen of Fulton county, being in Frankfort at the time of the convention, be requested to act as delegate."

On motion the convention then adjourned.

JOHN A. BOARD, Chairman.
Geo. Warren, Sec'y.

### Scott County.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the Democracy, and all others willing to act with them, was held at the Court-house on Monday, Jan. 21, (County Court day), at 2 o'clock, P. M. On motion, Col. Asa Payne was called to the chair, and John A. Bell appointed Secretary.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions:

Georgetown—John F. Payne, Wm. S. Darnaby, A. S. Bradley, and Geo. W. Johnson.
White Sulphur—Newton Craig and Stephen Thomason.
Stamping Ground—Dr. J. Q. Adams and J. R. Alsop.
Oxford—C. J. Ward and C. W. Allen.
Newtown—W. N. Robb.
Big Eagle—A. Stockdale and James W. Green.
Turkey Foot—S. N. Green and Edward Burgess.

During the absence of the committee speeches were made by F. J. Debony, Joseph Patterson, M. Polk, James Taylor and others.

The committee on resolutions returned, and reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

1st. That the Democracy of Scott approve the calling of a District convention on the 30th of January, also, of a State convention on the 22d of February.

2d. That we earnestly urge the immediate restoration of the Southern States, and a universal amnesty to all their people.

3d. That we especially desire the pardon by President Johnson, of General John C. Breckinridge.

4th. That Hon. James B. Beck is our first choice for Congress.

5th. That we cordially recommend Col. D. Howard Smith for Auditor, and Rev. F. G. Strahan for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

6th. That our Senator and Representative Hon. W. A. Dudley and Col. W. P. Duvall, be requested to give their support to Hon. L. W. Powell for the U. S. Senate.

7th. That the following named gentlemen, with all voters in Scott who will co-operate with us in the proposed Convention, be appointed delegates to the same. (We omit the list of delegates.)

The following resolutions were offered by Capt. James E. Cantrell, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Hon. Wm. Preston is the choice of the Democracy of Scott for the office of Governor, and we recommend him to the favorable consideration of the Democracy of Kentucky.

Resolved, That our delegates be instructed to cast the vote of the county as a unit in the State Convention.

There being no further business before the meeting, on motion it adjourned.

ASA PAYNE, Chairman.
John A. Bell, Secretary.

### Jessamine County.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Jessamine county on Monday, January 21st, 1867, J. B. Logan was elected Chairman, and S. D. Young Secretary.

A. L. McAfee, Dr. Holloway, William Watts, David Hoover, and Joseph Rutherford were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, and to appoint delegates to the Convention at Frankfort, to be held on the 22d of February, and at Lexington on the 30th of January, 1867. The committee reported the following resolutions:

1st. That the Democracy of Jessamine county still adhere to the time-honored principles of the party as the palladium of American liberty, and notwithstanding the innovations made by the dominant party upon the government of our fathers, we still rely upon the Democracy to sustain what is left of the rights of the States under the Federal Constitution. We indorse the platform of principles enunciated by the first of May Convention at Louisville, Kentucky, and indorse the call for a State Convention at Frankfort, the 22d of February, to nominate a State ticket, and also the call for a District convention at Lexington, to nominate a candidate for the Fortieth Congress.

2d. That as we have a multiplicity of candidates for Executive honors, as well as for the Congressional nominations, the delegates for the county conventions are left free to act as their best judgment may dictate, so far as Executive and Congressional nominations are concerned.

3d. That we approve the Congressional course of our present Representative, Hon. G. S. Shanklin.

4th. That all persons participating in this convention do hereby pledge and give their hearty support to the nominees of these conventions.

5th. That the following named delegates are hereby appointed. (We omit the list of delegates) and all other Democrats and Conservatives who may attend.

T. B. Cook offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

That we deeply sympathize with our gifted and distinguished citizen, the Hon. John C. Breckinridge, who has been made the subject of such [illegible] decrees, and as we regard him the pride and ornament of our State, we request our delegates to the Frankfort Convention to urge that body to petition the Hon Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, that he may be allowed to return from his weary and cheerless exile.

J. B. LOGAN, Chairman.
S. D. Young, Secretary.

## THE MARION COUNTY TRAGEDY.

### LETTER FROM WM. BROWN.

### HE IS NOT A MURDERER AND ROBBER.

The Journal of the 21st in giving an account of the recent tragedy in Marion county, in which Samuel Bromfield was killed and Joseph Murphy dangerously wounded, made Wm. Brown the author of numerous murders and robberies. The following letter from Mr. Brown, who, we are assured, is one of the most respectable citizens of Marion county, proves conclusively that our contemporary drew largely upon its imagination:

LEBANON, Jan. 21, 1867.

*Editors Louisville Courier:*

In the Louisville Journal of this date I find an editorial in regard to myself which is at once so basely false, mean and slanderous as to have no parallel in modern journalism.

For some cause, to me wholly unknown, the writer has seen proper to assail the character of an humble and unoffending citizen in a most merciless and brutal manner without a single circumstance either to justify or palliate the wrong. The writer does not pretend to have learned the alleged facts from others, and must therefore be understood as professing to write from his own personal knowledge, and I shall, therefore, hold him responsible for the injury. As I am now somewhat advanced in years and cannot have an immediate opportunity of meeting my slanderer before an honest jury to pass upon the truth of these grave charges which he has paraded against me in his editorial indictment, I can only at present say that I am entirely guiltless of every crime imputed to me, and challenge my accuser to the proof. The actions of my whole life are before my countrymen, open to examination. Until the publication I refer to appeared here to-day, so far as I know or believe, no one in this community ever suspected me of being guilty of any crime known to the laws of our country, and I am sure no one has been more ready and willing to obey those laws than myself.

The facts in regard to the killing of young Mr. Bromfield, and wounding of Mr Murphy, are these, so far as I know them—Murphy, in company with a number of others, came to my residence, in Marion county, in the night, and inquired for my son Ed., who was then in the upper story of the house. No mention of any warrant, or charges, or arrest was made. The object expressed by the party was to take Ed. out and hang him; but for what cause I know not. I, however, begged and implored Murphy and those with him to desist, and told them my son would fight to the last, and he assured them of the same thing. They disregarded this warning and attempted to take him. A number of shots were fired on both sides, and as I have learned, young Bromfield was instantly killed and Murphy perhaps mortally wounded. A number of attempts were made in the meantime to burn my house, but after the fatal occurrences I have mentioned, the party that came with Murphy left. I had no agency in the killing or wounding, but done everything in my power to prevent the encounter. On the following night my sons and myself, under the advice of friends, left home, and in our absence, as I learned, a portion of the party that had been there on the previous night came back, and regardless of the entreaties of my wife, set fire to my residence, and it, together with nearly all my household goods, was consumed. My wife, children and myself are now in the midst of winter, houseless and homeless. But still I most deeply sympathize with the family of young Bromfield. I have long known and respected his amiable mother and noble-hearted father. I lament the untimely death of the youthful son. I know not how he came to be there. The attempt upon my son's life was certainly unlawful, but I am still sorry that young Bromfield was in it.

As to Mr. Murphy, I have not known him, and will pass no judgment upon the motives under which he was acting. If, in leaving his own county to act as judge and executioner in another, he has fallen in an unauthorized attempt to take the life of a citizen, the result is nevertheless a sad one to himself and friends, and I have no reproach to heap upon the agency or the dead. I would that all parties could be placed back as they were one week ago, and would listen to the counsels of reason and prudence, rather than the intemperate suggestions of passion and prejudice. These heavy misfortunes and deep afflictions which now cast a dark pall of gloom over so many of us would no doubt be averted.

As to those who destroyed my property, I have only to say they did it without any just cause, and when they hereafter come to consider that I had neither injured them or violated the laws of my country they will doubtless regret that in a moment of unreasonable excitement, by one rash act, they have reduced to ashes what it cost me years of arduous toil to make, and this destruction, has benefited neither the living nor the dead. but while it inflicts a great and unmerited injury upon me, it is at the same time a loss to the country at large. In this view of the case they surely will regret it.

Please give this a place in your paper.

WM. BROWN.

### Attempted Suicide.

About half past four o'clock yesterday afternoon a gentleman dressed in a military uniform was observed to sink down upon the sidewalk at the corner of Dearborn and Lake streets, as if in a swoon. A number of people at once ran to his assistance, when it was found that he was in a state of total insensibility. A strong odor of chloroform which arose from him afforded a clue to the cause of his sudden fainting, and on searching his pockets they were discovered to contain a bottle of morphine and five bottles of chloroform. The gentleman was conveyed to the Central Police Station, where, by the aid of powerful restoratives, he very soon recovered his consciousness.

The name of the unfortunate sufferer was given as General Champion Vaughan, who has been residing in this city for a few days past. He was stopping at the Briggs House along with his wife, who went away on a visit to Milwaukee and was expected to return last night. It is said that he made an attempt upon his life a few days ago, but was prevented from carrying his criminal purpose into effect. The General declined to give any explanation of his singular conduct, and it might be improper to give circulation to the rumors which were afloat regarding the case. He was taken last night to the Matteson House, where proper care was taken of him during the night.

It was stated last evening that the General had made a similar attempt about six months ago in St Louis. It is, however, supposed by some that he has been in the habit of using these things as nervines, and took overdoses, without intent to commit suicide.—[Chicago Tribune, 22d.

### An Eccentric Divine.

The Rev. Zeb. Twitchell was the most noted Methodist preacher in Vermont for shrewd and laughable sayings. In the pulpit he maintained a suitable gravity of manner and expression, but out of the pulpit he overflowed with fun. Occasionally he would, if emergency seemed to require, introduce something queer in a sermon for the sake of arousing the flagging attention of his hearers. Seeing that his audience was getting sleepy, he paused in his discourse and discussed as follows:

"Brethren, you hav'n't any idea of the sufferings of our missionaries in the new settlements on account of the mosquitoes. The mosquitoes in some of these regions are enormous. A great many of them would weigh a pound, and they will get on logs and bark when the missionaries are going along."

"By this time all eyes and ears were open, and he proceeded to finish his discourse."

The next day one of his congregation called him to account for telling lies in his pulpit.

"There never was a mosquito that would weigh a pound," he said.

"But I didn't say one of them would weigh a pound, I said a great many; and I think a million would."

"But you said they barked at the missionaries."

"No, brother, I said they would get on logs and bark."

### Death of an Alabamian.

We copy the following from the Lexington Observer and Reporter of yesterday:

Mr. C. M. Eschine, a wealthy gentleman of Montgomery, Alabama, and an entire stranger in this vicinity, died at the Phoenix Hotel at half past one o'clock on Sunday morning. He came here on the 1st of January for the purpose of purchasing a farm, but not finding one to suit him, had rented a tract of land near the city for the ensuing year. He was some days since taken with a severe attack of pneumonia, and although every attention and the best medical aid was at hand, he died as above stated. While the winds of a Northern snow storm were howling without, far from his Southern home, from his wife whom he was fondly awaiting, and the bosom of his family, surrounded by strangers—kind, but they were strangers—his soul took its flight Probably another exiled victim to the demonism lording it over the South. How long! oh, Lord! how long?

☞ The Prairie du Chien Courier says Hon. Ira A. Brunson, of that place, "has constructed an Ice Car, which is the nearest thing to perfection in the line of ice navigation, that we have ever seen or heard of. Judge Brunson has had his invention tested, and it works to a charm. He has been three years in bringing about its practical success. The present model is worked by hand power, and glides over the ice with six men on it, faster than most any horse can travel." It is capable of power sufficient to draw fifty cords of wood, or a dozen loaded sleds, on the ice and can be rendered equal to a locomotive by the use of steam. The construction is quite simple.

# WEEKLY COURIER.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, - - JAN. 30, 1867.


DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—FIFTH DISTRICT.—The Democracy of the Fifth Congressional District will hold a convention at Lagrange, Oldham county, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5th, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress.

## Emotions.

The New Albany Commercial in the following article makes a very fair attempt at the factions and points its wit at Kentucky. The basis of its argument is the possibility that the Southern States may be reduced by the Jacobin Congress to the condition of territories, and that, as Kentucky was with them in their struggle for independence, so ought she to be with them now, and the inquiry is made whether she will stand by her sister States of the Confederacy in this the hour of their affliction.

There is more in the question than perhaps the author of it is aware of. If the Jacobins should succeed in getting up such a government as they are now seeking to establish, it is certain that the condition of Kentucky could not be made worse than it would be, even if she went to the extreme of secession.

Kentucky did have her representatives in the Confederate Congress and in the Confederate armies, and she has no cause to blush for their deeds. Such men as Albert Sidney Johnson, Simon B. Buckner, John S. Williams, John H. Morgan, Joseph H. Lewis, and Roger W. Hanson, have written with the points of their swords upon the scroll of fame, the brightest pages in her history. Whatever fate may befall her Southern sisters, she will weep over their desolation and sympathize with their distress. The taunts and the jeers of the Radical jackals who are now howling over the graves of those she lost and now mourns, will not prevent her from cherishing their memories and executing those who, not satisfied with the misery they have wrought, are still thirsting for blood and vengeance.

The Commercial need not fear that the Louisville Courier will repudiate Kentucky, either now or hereafter. It will stand as the advocate of her rights, and the fearless champion of her honor; ever ready to repel the falsehoods and slanders which may be showered upon her by her venal and insolent foes. It hopes to survive these troublous times, and to see the day when the American people, restored to their senses, and animated by the love of justice and hate of villainy, shall put their feet upon the neck of Jacobinism and crush the life from its hideous carcass. The following is the Commercial's article:

KENTUCKY AND THE TERRITORIAL POLICY.—The Confederacy is dead. It has gone into history. The name of Kentucky is written upon the pages of that history as a co-ordinate State. She had her representatives in the Confederate Congress, and had, for a time, two Governors, a Confederate Governor at Frankfort, Richard Hawes, of Harrodsburg, and a Federal person upon whose head the ephemeral gubernatorial honor rested. Robt. J. Breckinridge, jr., the son of the sterling old patriot, Robert J. Breckinridge, sr., was elected to the Confederate Congressional District at Richmond. Will Confederate Kentucky stand by her record? Will Hawes, her Governor, Simms, her representative in the Confederate Congress, and others of her representatives stand by their record—link themselves to the fortunes of the South and the vast majority of Kentucky whether her Senator be named Davis, Powell, Harding, Bligh, Hendricks, Wilson, Wade Smith, Brown or Jones, provided he will truly represent in the Senate the desires of those who love liberty, and will honestly fight for the strict maintenance of the Constitution?

We make charges against no one, we have no imagination to utter about any one, we pretend to have no prejudices against any gentlemen, but we believe we speak the voice of the people when we warn those who have the power to unite, but do not, to divide from the party and try to endanger its existence—that they will be driven from power and covered with ruin. The people will tolerate no division among those who agree, and will grind to powder all who attempt to make one, not even listening to any excuse.

## How Southern Hospitality is Returned.

The Richmond Times states that since their return from New Orleans, the Senatorial excursionists have repealed the "thirteenth section." They have thus cut off their most prominent entertainers from all hopes of pardon, and handed them over to the mercies of the Underwoods and the Busteeds. The Indian and the Arab, when they have broken bread and tasted salt in the cabin of an enemy, will not tomahawk nor stab him cruelly beneath the fifth rib! But not so generous are Wade and his companions. They have already totally sold to General Beauregard and their other unpardoned Southern hosts. "We have swilled your champagne, devoured your rich viands, rode free of charge over your railroads, permitted you to pay our hotel bills, and feasted upon the fatted calf of Jacobin hospitality, and the while which Sherman and Butler left you, and now, in return for any of our appreciation of your many courtesies, we repeal the section of a law upon which your hopes of pardon hangs, and hand you over to the hangman and the executioner." The "mollifying effects of the late excursion" do not promise to repay the Southern people for their generosity and kindness to these men. The Radical bull-dog Wade, after a surfeit of Southern luxuries, returns complacently to his "vomit."

## The Next Congress.

It will be seen by the following dispatch to Governor Bramlette, that the act convening the next Congress, on the 4th of March has become a law:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1867.

*Governor Bramlette:*

The act fixing the 4th of March for the meeting of Congress has not been returned by the President within the limit. It has been published by authority as the law.

C. S. SHANKLIN.

## THE DESTITUTION AT THE SOUTH.

### An Appeal for Relief.

There is a bill pending before the Kentucky Legislature for the appropriation of $150,000 to the relief of our famine-stricken brethren in the South. Since the introduction of the bill it seems to us that as much time has passed without action as any man should ask to make up his mind upon a plain question of common charity and Christian duty. We know not what political reasons or constitutional scruples can obstruct the passage of this measure. Its object is to relieve wide-spread suffering, which is confined to no political party. And if the State may appropriate money to adorn the graves of the dead we cannot conceive how it is powerless to appease the anguish of the living. If it is competent for a legislature to equip thousands for the work of desolation and slaughter, it is made by the law of its being a soulless and Godless thing if it may not spend an errand of mercy to the living.

The relief is surely not withheld because the sufferers are not our people. It is the brightest lesson of the Saviour's law, that it is he who needs our help that is our neighbor. No man need fear the disapproval of the public, for the warm hearts of our people have been touched by the cry of distress, and they have been working as only such a people would work in such a cause. The farmer, the mechanic and the laborer have each contributed from his store. The village brass-band and Thespian society have given entertainments and appropriated the proceeds. The ladies have gotten up fairs and lotteries, and made every social enjoyment, in some way, pay tribute to the cause of charity. And now when they see that all which could be done by the spontaneous efforts of a generous people, with not prevent thousands of houseless widows and children from dying of cold and hunger before the close of this pitiless winter, they demand that the Legislature of this rich and favored State shall crown their efforts by an appropriation commensurate with the generosity of Kentucky, and with the plenty which providence has poured upon her.

Our Legislators are certainly not waiting for proof that charity is needed. The dead do not yet number the roadside in the desolated region, nor have the gaunt and famine-stricken and of mothers cooking one child to keep little on the others, have been displayed in the newspapers, but from every official and respectable source we have proof conclusive of the widespread and appalling destitution which hovers like a vulture over that stricken land. Their own municipal authorities are doing all their straightened circumstances will permit. Appropriations are made. Soup houses are established in the towns. The General Government is relieving many through the clumsy instrumentality of the Freedmen's Bureau. The contributions of our own people are going forward, and still the victims of frost and famine are falling daily. We read every day the piteous detail of that terrible struggle with want in which women and children are engaged whose natural protectors are moldering in soldiers' graves. The remnant of last summer's county harvest is rapidly disappearing, a winter of unparalleled severity for that region has set in, and the famine-stricken people of Georgia, Texas, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas? Will they be heroic and take Kentucky back into her embrace again, and by their votes and their influence help to restore her to her former position? It may be that the Federal Government will not desire to coerce Kentucky at this time to extend relief. If more is done for the unfortunate Confederate States than is done for Kentucky whether her Senator be named Davis, Powell, Harding, Bligh, Hendricks, Wilson, Wade Smith, Brown or Jones, provided he will truly represent in the Senate the desires of those who love liberty, and will honestly fight for the strict maintenance of the Constitution?

"A heart for joy, and a hand
Open as day to melting charity."

It needs no harrowing tale of sorrow to quicken their impulses. It is only necessary to show that there is in our land a widespread destitution which private charity cannot cope with. We therefore lay before them extracts from letters selected at random from bushels of the same sort which are written to the Relief Association of this city by the leading mercantile firms and most reliable citizens.

EXTRACTS.

SOMERVILLE, NORTH ALA., Jan. 1, 1867.

Our country has been ruined by war; our stock and implements for farming have been destroyed; our seasons have also been very unfavorable of late, and we are left in a state of famine with us; and now, when the crop is gathered, we might naturally expect the means of life would be realized, but the Legislature commissioners now report 2,500 destitute in Morgan county. As a general thing most of our people have used industry and economy, but have not been favored or prospered upon us. And I will add that should Mr. Hanks be elected, the people of the district will have a very poor man for their representative.

ANDERSON.

### Judge Thos. L. Dodd.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 25, 1867.

*Editors Louisville Courier:*

Your Tennessee readers were delighted to read in your issue of the 24th the communication from Lexington, Ky., recommending to the Democratic party the nomination of Judge Thomas L. Dodd, of Barren, for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Judge Dodd is well and favorably known in Tennessee. He was formerly a member of the Legislature, Tenn., law school. He made hosts of friends during the late war. He is both talented and capable. He is no ordinary mind. His purposes are high and honorable, and he can worthily wear and greatly honor the high position Kentucky can confer upon him.

A true friend, a more candid opponent, a gentleman of higher integrity or more honest desires cannot be elected to position in the proud commonwealth of Kentucky. The people of Barren your State would fall his nomination with unbounded gratification. We know him in Tennessee as "Captain Dodd," and he has proved himself the pluk of chivalry, the soul of honor, and the prince of gentlemen. He is now, we believe, editor of the "Glasgow Times." We hope to hear his appearance in whatever sphere the good people of Kentucky may call him to fill. We believe that he would have the place for which his name has been mentioned, but we do know that the place cannot well have a better occupant.

VOLUNTEER STATE.

### Col. D. Howard Smith.

*Editors Louisville Courier:*

It is to the very great surprise of those who are supporting Col. D. Howard Smith for the office of Auditor, that others seem to have entirely forgotten the sacrifice he made for the harmony and interests of the party in the fall of May Convention. Leading men asked that sacrifice at his hands; and when he promptly and cheerfully came before the convention and announced his withdrawal and his wish that his friends would not urge his claims any longer for the nomination of Clerk of the Court of Appeals, but unite on some other man, could not be forgotten that delegates, almost en masse, pressed forward to him, and pledged their support for any office he might desire thereafter. "Principles not men" is the Democratic motto, and that these principles live in the person of Col. Smith. He fought for Democratic principles before the war and during the war, and his head and his hand are the best guards for the position. It is to be hoped that the small office of Auditor is now going to be denied him for "policy's sake."

There is no policy in that kind of policy. Let us not sacrifice principle and open-handed candor to be made subservient to policy. Policy was the Charybdis, the rock, on which the old Whig party split and foundered forever. Let us not be befooled by that siren note.

We ask to be heard.

GWYN, SCOTT, AND SPENCER.

### John Rodman, Esq.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 21, 1867.

*Editors Louisville Courier:*

I notice in the list of candidates before the convention that will meet on the 22d of February next, the name of John Rodman, Esq., of Frankfort, is announced as a candidate for the nomination for the office of Attorney General—I allude to John Rodman, Esq., of Frankfort. I have known Mr. Rodman for twenty-five years, intimately, and know him to be a true and reliable, eminently competent to fill the office above named. He is a man of indefatigable industry, deeply learned in the law, of pleasing and fascinating address, and of a sense of honor, a fine speaker and brilliant intellect. Mr. Rodman would do his wholesale to the State, and under present circumstances of the country, I do hope that the claims of Mr. Rodman may be favorably considered by the members of said convention, and that they will confer his name upon the ticket, and my word for it, sir, will find that he has an supporter.

Yours, truly, H. H.

### A Good Man Recommended for Congress.

COLUMBIA, KY., Jan. 25th, 1867.

*Editors Louisville Courier:*

We desire through the columns of your paper to recommend to the voters of this, the 4th Congressional district, and to the convention which will soon assemble for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, Hon. Geo. W. Kavanaugh, of Lebanon, Ky., as worthy to receive their confidence and support. In the event he will permit his name to go before the people as a candidate for that position. Judge Kavanaugh is a gentleman of superior intellect, of high legal attainments well versed in the political questions of the day, true to the convictions of right, and unswerving in his defence of the great principles of the constitution as they were recognized and established in the "purer and better days of the republic"—the principles on which rest the faith of the Democracy and the hope of the nation. He is every way eminently qualified for the position, and we of the "brush" would be glad to have him the candidate of the party and the Congressman from this district.

ADAIR COUNTY.

### Jno. Rodman, Esq.

The following is from one of the oldest, truest, and best Democrats in the State:

JERUSALEM, Jan. 28, 1867.

*Editors Louisville Courier:*

I see in your valuable paper the name of John Rodman, of Frankfort, whose name will be presented to the 22d of February convention for Attorney General. I have known Mr. Rodman from childhood, and through all the years that have intervened since then. He is a man of sterling and great moral worth. A man of letters and eminent for erudition. He is affluent in the full sense of the word, and has served in the legislature of Kentucky with honor and credit to himself and his constituents. He is a man of unbounded energy, and his perpetration must prove destructive to both opponent and employers. I am no defender of the policies of the Secretary of the Treasury. They have been and are distasteful to me. The political influences of the Secretary are potent, but we know not what has been resisted. Should we drive him from his position, is it likely any successor would have more confidence of the country? His recommendations, so far as I am concerned, shall not be condemned, because made by him, but only scrutinized. I do not think it will be very wise for Congress to get wrong in financial questions because the Secretary happens to be right, though wrong politically. For myself I shall not make the mistake of opposing him when my conscience assures me he is sound and true. Although I think he has named a day for the resumption of specie payments somewhat earlier than it will be possible to achieve, that the unalterable purpose to resume at an early day is sound in principle, policy and morals, and if Congress shall thwart this purpose it will have doomed the country to long years of suffering. On the 11th of May, 1865, the premium on gold had fallen to 128½ per cent., having fallen from 200 per cent. in August from a much higher point than that in January, without producing a perceptable ripple in financial circles, and for less pains than the 2,737 in 1860 in the United States, amounting to $61,739,473. But in 1865 there were only 530 failures, amounting to $17,025,000, or about twice the average number. Mortgages made light had been liquidated. The old system of mercantile credits, by common consent, had been banished. The South, in losing all, had lost its credit, and trade in that direction was impossible. All felt that to pay as you go was sound policy. The scriptural afortial injunction, own nothing, had been literally obeyed, and then, with the golden moment, not only for political reconstruction, but for return to speedy payments. Then the people of the country was in the hands of her loyal people, and, by the God who made him, it would be kept there. [Applause.]

The Rebellion acquired put which side the Governor stood in view of the Duncan letter in which he had stated that he was for the patriotic Davis and against the tyrant Lincoln.]

MR. STOKES said that letter was the only word any man could put his finger on as evidence that he had ever deviated from the right. That letter was written on the 10th of May, and on the 12th of May he took the stump in favor of Lincoln and the Government. He (Mr. Stokes) was elected by the Democracy, and LeBlond ought to have fought out of his copperhead connection. [Applause.]

After further debate, Mr. Donnelly, of Minnesota, moved the amendment that the land granted should be held by the State of Tennessee, subject to the condition that no person should be employed as professor or teacher in such college who ever held military or civil offices under the Confederate Government, or under the rebel State government of Tennessee. The previous question was seconded.

MR. COOPER, of Tenn., in noticing a remark of Mr. Kelly, of Pa., denouncing President Johnson as a traitor, said that gentlemen were permitted by parliamentary decorum he would reply to him in the language of Marmion: "Thou liest, thou liest, thou liest!"

MR. KELLY, of Pa., said he had been informed by those sitting around him that the gentleman from Tennessee had made some disparaging remarks of him. That gentleman was, while usurpation was being plotted, the confederate and paid agent of the usurper. He knew all the secrets of usurpation. If conspirators could be compelled to testify they would not permit him to deny the charge he [Kelly] made of usurpation.

MR. COOPER replied: I was the confidential agent of Andrew Johnson of the United States, and I glory in the fact. But not one dollar of his money has been handled by me, and when the gentleman from Pennsylvania says I was a paid agent of Johnson he lies again. [Sensation.]

The SPEAKER called him to order.

MR. KELLY knew he was not a Johnson's own money that the usurper from Tennessee handled. It was our money; the money of the people of the United States. The members of Congress and the whole people of Mr. Johnson's household and was paid for his services. But I will not handy words with him.

MR. SPENCKES, of Rhode Island, made a point of order that the discussion was not in order, having no reference to the subject.

The SPEAKER sustained the point of order and a personal explanation then ensued.

The joint resolution was passed, without division, with Mr. Donnelly's amendment, by a vote of 116 to 55.

The bill was then proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Stevens' reconstruction bill.

MR. RAYMOND, of New York, addressed the House against the bill.

MR. SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, made a speech in opposition to the bill.

MR. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, indicated his intention to call up the reconstruction bill to-morrow, and, in view of the conflicting opinions of the Republican side, to move to lay it on the table.

The House then went into a committee of the whole.

MR. MORRILL, of Vermont, made a speech on the financial question. The resumption of specie payment by the Government cannot be obtained until there is some curtailment in the circulating medium. There is now $700,000,000, nor perhaps until by stiffening tariff we check the outgoing of California gold. But when the resumption does occur it will at once add 25 to 50 per cent. to the value of specie hitherto withdrawn from circulation, and the price being also reduced, a less amount of currency will be required, and great disastrous effects need follow, to the people and the Secretary of the Treasury exercise common prudence. All expect the country to face the music at some time, and it is after all a question as to what time will be best and productive of least inconvenience.

For my own part I am persuaded if we start now we shall reach gold resumption earlier than the most favorable period of a purely paper money system would wish. Let us rather strive to give to labor its largest constant remuneration, and equally strive to diminish the burdens of the people and the amount of taxation. Never was it more important that we should fix our tax revenue system upon a stable basis to stand for a series of years.

But if our political constitution did not forbid this, the unfunded national debt, and above all, the immense volume of national bank notes would make a colossal panic impossible. The United States must be a grand power among the nations of the earth or nothing. The first first step in the consolidation of the signal for all our foes to begin crushing our national existence. We must not forget that in finding great enemies at home we have been furnished with a measure of public confidence that those who govern foreign nations by no means our friends. Earnestly seeking peace, and believing honorable peace can only be had by force, I am not diverted into war. We may be assailed, and thus called on to defend ourselves with all our might. If our financial condition is only a shade worse than it is, the postponement of the day of specie payments for a few years will have but one debts solidly founded, until they are held where they will not leap into the market and crush our domestic credit at the first recurrence of alarm. Even the issue of another $100,000,000,000 debt is to be avoided; a war to be supported by bilanted currency is to be avoided.

I do not like the idea of being under perpetual bonds to keep the peace. Therefore it is our highest duty to insist on rigid economy, and, 2d, to restore our finances to the normal condition, to specie standard, at the earliest practical moment. Producing more gold and silver than all the world, let us not endure the reproach that we do not know how to keep it. Able to bring into the field the mightiest armies, let us be equally strong in our means of indebtedness and independent warfare. Let all that seek war know that from the outset the whole power of the nation, with our physical and geographical proportions, and in no way inferior to our past history. We must look at sober facts. The inevitable expense of the present must be provided for. The interest on the public debt is estimated next year at $110,551,512, and unless the perpetual piper propaganda shall prevail upon us final repudiation of the public debt or currency, this will be increased about twenty or twenty-five millions, or an aggregate of more than one hundred and forty in 1869 when it reached the highest point, $127,334,962, prior to the recent rebellion.

Our navy has been very largely increased and it is not probable it will ever shrink to its former proportions. Besides the ordinary current our annual expenses will be $23,178,810, or nearly twice as much as before the war. The regular army is now about 54,000, but we have to provide for a force for the ensuing year. 8,000 or 18,000 are numbers forever obsolete. The army must be kept capable of instant formidable expansion. The estimated cost for the War Department during the coming year is $58,806,657 the extra bounty we provided for last year will be paid from this fund, and also the pensions. The pension appropriation requires $15,177,446, or as much as the whole expenses of the Government in 1824 and 1825. The war claims of several States, including that of Missouri, already reported upon at $70,000,000, may be regarded as weighing heavy upon the Treasury. Indians require an annual special appropriation of $3,000,000 or more. The freedmen's bureau will cost for the coming year $10,950,365 55; but it has an unspecified sum on the other side of the account for which to set possible offset. The civil list, and might have been largely omitted in the service of country. The campaign of paper currency was over, and it waited only to be honorably buried. Specie, like Gibraltar, like the Government, will now only an incumbrance.

States, prior to the war, were largely involved in debt; and they not only paid off an indebtedness of less than $200,000,000, but they became large holders of United States securities, with the means of becoming still larger holders. Up to this time neither the West nor any other section of the country had any specie hoarded or received the ancient mercantile credits, notwithstanding the drain of the war. The great mass of the people are free from debt. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, for having borne all of the weight of early resumption of specie payments. This, if no more, has prevented the country from indefinite expansion of paper, from plunging headlong into debt. Never, in my opinion, shall we have a more auspicious moment for the commencement of specie payments, retirement of the excess of our paper currency. I wish I could believe that the Treasury estimates of receipts from customs for the years 1866-'67 are not too large, but I can not. Instead of $145,000,000, if we get less by twenty millions, it ought to contest us and be satisfactory to the country. The country of the South is now prepared for immense importations has been vastly overrated. The like trade alone probably much exceeds that of the whole country of the southern trade recently restored. Prompt action so generally expected on the tariff bill now pending in the Senate, by which the rates and duties on imports would be raised, for a time greatly stimulated importations, and we have had both a glut of merchandize and of revenue by no means to be anticipated for the coming year.

It is most likely that the Secretary of the Treasury has under estimated the amount of internal revenue. I do not think it will fall short of $300,000,000 of national taxation. I do not think it will be safe to attempt to get more than that. Reduc

# WEEKLY COURIER.

WEDNESDAY MORNING. - - JAN. 30, 1867

### The Constitution and its Violators.

That the men who framed the Constitution of the United States were both patriots and statesmen has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of every intelligent reading man. The unparalleled prosperity of the nation they created, up to the time when the principles of government which they laid down were disregarded, proves that their wisdom had hit upon the true theory of government, and that they foresaw the circumstances which would arise and sought to incorporate into the Constitution the necessary remedies. Three-quarters of a century their teachings were respected, their warnings were household words, their work was revered, and the Government they established grew to be the wonder and admiration of the world, still striding on in the path of prosperity and greatness at a rate without parallel in the history of nations. Blessed with a soil of remarkable fertility, embracing every variety of climate, and adapted to every species of agricultural product, there was nothing wanting but a government based upon equality of rights, and guarded against the natural tendency toward the centralization of power. Such a government our revolutionary sires transmitted to us, and experience proved it to be all that was requisite to give protection to life and property and to insure the general welfare.

The principles upon which they based the Government they founded were too clearly defined to admit of misconstruction. Desperate and venal men could, it is true, disregard these great principles of human liberty, but there was no mistaking their meaning. They looked to the greatest good to the greatest number, and started out with the maxim that that government was the best which least interfered with the independent action of the citizen, and only exercised restraint where it was absolutely essential for the general good.

It was easy enough to create a good government, but the difficulty was to keep it good. The natural proneness of men in authority to usurp power and to overstep the bounds of legitimate authority, and thus establish precedents which grow into practice and sap the foundations of liberty by consolidating and concentrating power in the hands of the few at the expense of the many, was the vital point to be guarded. Human wisdom and sagacity has never devised a plan more admirably adapted to secure this end than that embraced in the Constitution of the United States.

The government established by that instrument is a wonderful model of cautious statesmanship. Every clause and section of it appears to have been devised with special reference to the possibility of attempted usurpations of authority which would necessarily result in confusion and anarchy or the substitution of another form of government. Hence we see a wise distribution of power, and a system of checks and balances, restraints and prohibitions everywhere, and all powers conferred specially enumerated in clear and unmistakable language.

Three departments were created, each distinct and supreme within its own orbit. Such powers as had been granted to the Federal Government by the States were distributed between these departments—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial. Neither could overstep the bounds of its jurisdiction without involving the authority of the others and of course encountering resistance. It was believed that the system was perfect, and it was so near so as any merely human institution could be made. The States were independent of the Federal Government to the extent of their reserved powers; the Federal Government was independent of the States to the extent of the powers conferred, and the three departments were independent of both the States and the Federal Government and of each other. So long as each moved in its prescribed orbit all was harmony and peace. Prosperity was showered upon us on every hand. Population and wealth increased in a wonderful ratio, and as we gained strength with age we grew in respect from without. But a change came over this people, so free, so prosperous, and so happy. Infatuation seized upon them: a sectional party sprang into being, selected as its cause of existence the overthrow of nearly half the States; men rushed to arms and the land was deluged in blood. Four years of usurpation and carnage we again enjoy a nominal peace. But how differ we from that which preceded our great struggle. Ten States are held as subject provinces, deprived of their rights in the government, refused representation, in defiance of the solemn guarantees of the compact of union. The Constitution is held as a rope of sand, assailed, divided and trampled upon, and all for the miserable object of retaining political power in the hands of a set of Jacobin desperadoes who were thrown to the surface as the scum of the revolution, and who disgrace the offices they hold.

Every check and balance of the Constitution is wantonly thrust aside. The attempt is going on to destroy all power in the Executive and Judicial departments, and concentrate it in the hands of Congress. The reserved rights of the States are contemned; the creature has become greater than the creator; the President is threatened with impeachment, and the Supreme Court with emasculation. Barrier after barrier between the rights of the people and absolute despotic power is falling before the fierce onslaughts of the unprincipled men who now control the legislative department. How long can public patience endure this state of things? When will insulted freemen, jealous of their rights, and resolute to maintain the republican institutions inherited from their fathers, rise in their majesty and irresistible strength and arrest this wave of radicalism which is rolling and which threatens to submerge and destroy all that is sacred and valuable in our form of government?

### W. C. Bullock, Esq., for Congress.

The Shelby Sentinel, in the following article, presents the name of W. C. Bullock, Esq., of that county, as a candidate for Congress from the Fourth District. Mr. B. is one of the ablest, truest and best men in the State, and would make an efficient and influential Congressman:

We notice that every county in this Congressional district has presented a candidate for Congress, except Shelby; yet she has, we think, an "if without any disparagement of the other gentlemen who have candidates, the very best man in the district for the position. One of the ablest men and one of the most expert conceed legislators in the State, and one upon whom the whole party could unite, we refer to W. C. Bullock, Esq. Mr. B. for the past ten years has taken no part in politics, having devoted his whole time to the practice of his profession. The fidelity with which he has discharged his services, Shelby county having cast the largest vote in the district for Duvall, it would seem fair that she should be rewarded for her unanimity. We hope Mr. Bullock will consent to allow his host of friends to present his name to the convention.

### COURT OF APPEALS.

[Reported for the Louisville Courier.]

FRANKFORT, Jan. 28, 1867.

CAUSES DECIDED:

Coburn et al. vs. Carrona & Owens, Mason; reversed.

Asbery vs. Austin, Pendleton; affirmed.

Craycroft vs. Johnson, assignee, Nelson; affirmed on the original and dismissed on cross appeal.

Lair vs. Keys, Harrison; reversed.

ORDERS.

Hancock vs. Bruce, Campbell; order making rule absolute and dissolving injunction.

Sheen vs. Geoghegan, Hardin; rule made absolute and appeal dismissed.

Atchew vs. Bohannon, Hardin; execution indorsed for the benefit of officers of court.

Mc Williams vs. McWilliams, Chancery, motion to allow execution for costs to lease.

On motion of John M. Harlan, Esq., W. W. Tice, Esq., admitted as attorney-at-law in this court.

Epperson vs. Blakemore et al., Clarke; Dykes vs. Blakemore et al., Clarke.

Hampton vs. Swan, Clarke; time extended until 1st of May to file record.

Tweedman vs. Vernon et al., Hardin; argued by John L. Helm, Esq., for appellee, and cause submitted.

Trimble's heirs vs. Trimble's heirs, Pulaski; Colyer vs. Early, Pulaski;

Beck vs. Ingram, Cumberland;

Long vs. Stafford, Harrison;

Cason vs. Blair et al., Harrison; submitted on briefs.

Hitchcock's heirs et al. vs. Sanders' heirs et al., Gallatin;

Cummings vs. Cason et al. Harrison;

Penny's administrator vs. Penny's administrator, Anderson;

Jenkins vs. Williams, Anderson;

Shepherd's vs. Thompson, Carter; continued until next term of this court.

Berry vs. Hamilton, Bath; Judges Peters and Robertson vacated the cause, and G. W. Craddock and T. N. Lindsey, special judges appointed by the Governor, took their seats on the bench, and the cause was submitted.

Fergerson vs. Lander, Gallatin; argued by M. M. Benton, Esq., for appellee, and laid over for further argument.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The lottery in aid of the Union league and school for orphans of the soldiers and sailors, was drawn to-day. The drawing was superintended by General Van Alst. Among the prizes were one of $10,000 in greenbacks, and several houses and lots. A large sum of money was secured by the scheme.

## THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

[Reported for the Louisville Courier.]

### SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 24, 1867.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Lida Clarance—A House bill for the benefit of the estate of D. L. Miller, late sheriff of Ohio county. Passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of Francis Catron, late sheriff of Knox county. Passed.

Mr. J. J. Landram—Judiciary—A House bill to amend the third article of chapter 66, of the Revised Statutes—Print, and orders of the day.

Same—A bill to amend the act for the benefit of the several county courts of the State. Print and orders of the day.

Mr. Garriott—Propositions and Grievances—A House bill to declare Sutton's creek, in Clay county, a navigable stream. Passed.

Same—A bill to establish the county of Montana out of Harlan and Knox counties.

Mr. Sargent moved to amend and call the county of McKee county, in memory of the late Col. McKee, who was killed at Buena Vista. Withdrawn, and the original bill passed.

Same—A House bill to establish the county of Henrietta out of Trigg county. Passed.

Mr. McHenry, from the committee on Enrollments, reported sundry bills as correctly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker.

Mr. Garriott—Propositions and Grievances—A bill to declare the Kentucky Advocate an author ized newspaper. Passed.

Mr. Mike Religion—A House bill to incorporate the First German Methodist Episcopal Church, of Covington. Passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of the trustees of the Baptist Church of Christ, of Viney Fork, in Anderson county. Passed.

Mr. Bruner—Revised Statutes—A House bill to amend an act to punish various trespassers in various counties. Passed.

Mr. Cleveland—Same—A bill to amend section 11 of the charter of the city of Lynchburg. Passed.

Mr. Harrison—Judiciary—A House bill to amend the charter of the Life, Fire, and Marine Insurance Company. Passed.

Mr. Gregory—Banks—A bill to amend an act to incorporate the Deposit Bank of Columbia, Kentucky. Passed.

LEAVE.

Mr. Grainger—A bill to incorporate the People's Transportation Company.

REPORTS.

Mr. Harrison—Judiciary—A House bill to authorize L. N. Simmons' wife to adopt Susan Singer as their lawful child. Rejected.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of the policemen of the city of Louisville. Rejected

Same—A House bill to incorporate the Russellville Stone Quarry Company. Amended and passed.

Mr. Helm—Leave—A bill to amend the law authorizing the holding of bawdy-houses.

Mr. Salgert—Internal Improvement—A House bill to incorporate the Louisville, Hendersonville, and Nashville Railroad Company. Amended and passed.

Same—Harrison—Judiciary—A House bill to allow the trustees of Bowling Green to convey part of a street. Passed.

Same—A bill to incorporate the Sisters of the Good Shepherd of Louisville. Passed.

Same—A House bill to incorporate the Louisville Builders' Association. Passed.

Same—A House bill to incorporate Pleasureville Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, No. 416. Passed.

Same—A House bill to amend the charter of the town of Bardstown. Passed.

Same—A House bill to incorporate the Hopkins coal company. Passed.

Same—A House bill to incorporate the Christian coal company. Passed.

Mr. Bruner—Same—A House bill to direct the Secretary of State to purchase Cofer's Digest of the decisions of the Court of Appeals of this State. Passed—yeas 31, nays 1.

Same—A bill to incorporate the Covenant Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, No. 22. Passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of Thomas G. Poore, clerk of the Hickman Circuit Court. Passed.

Mr. Chandler—Joint Resolution—That both Houses shall adjourn on the 4th day of February. Laid over under the rule.

Mr. Wright—Agriculture and Manufactures—A bill for the benefit of the Woodford County Agricultural Society. Committee discharged.

Same—A House bill to incorporate the Green River Manufacturing Company. Orders of the day.

The Senate then adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

LEAVES.

Mr. Connor—To incorporate the Harrodsburg hotel company.

Same—For the benefit of Henry James, of Mercer county.

Mr. Armstrong—To incorporate the Western and Southern Engineers' Benevolent Association of Louisville.

Mr. Carr—To change the time of holding quarterly courts in Clinton county.

Mr. Wright—To amend the charter of the town of Guest, in Carroll county.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Varnon—Ways and Means—Resolution from the Senate to provide a committee to take into consideration the reduction of State taxes. Adopted.

Same—For the benefit of the clerk of the city court of Louisville. Passed.

Mr. Priest—Same—For the benefit of the late sheriff of Henry county and his sureties. Passed.

Same—Same—To authorize the sheriff of Bourbon county to receive pay revenue due and return his delinquent list. Passed.

Same—Same—For the benefit of John J. Miller, late sheriff of Boone county. Passed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The House then took up the bill to establish the County Court Clerks' Established out of parts of Nicholas, Harrison, Bracken, and Mason counties; Mt. Olivet to be the county seat].

Mr. Harlan offered an amendment to said bill. Adopted.

Mr. McMillan opposed the bill, and presented a remonstrance, signed by sundry citizens of Nicholas county, against the passage of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, by consent, moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "Mt. Olivet," and inserting the name of Robertson, which motion was agreed to, and then the bill was passed.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Priest—Senate bill for the securities of Jas. B. McWhorter, late sheriff of Taylor county. Passed.

Mr. Potter—Ways and Means—For the benefit of Josiah Pilsberry, engineer boundary line survey of Kentucky and Tennessee, balance due him for services as said engineer.] Recommitted to Committee on Ways and Means.

HOUSE BILL AMENDED IN SENATE.

An act for the benefit of Thos. J. Puryear, late sheriff of Graves county. First amendment concurred in; second amendment amended and concurred in as amended.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Oglesby—Ways and Means—For the benefit of L. B. Wilson, sheriff of Carroll county. Passed.

Mr. Bradley—Internal Improvements—A Senate bill to charter the National turnpike road company. Passed.

Same—A Senate bill to charter the Louisville and Greenland railroad company. Passed.

Same—To reduce the toll on hay on Kentucky river, from 10 to 5 cents per hundred pounds per lock.] Passed.

Same—For the benefit of the Carlisle and Sharpsburg turnpike road company. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the New Castle and Kentucky River turnpike company. Passed.

COMMITTEE.

The Speaker announced the following committee under a joint resolution of the two Houses upon the subject of State aid to railroads: Messrs. Davis, J. F. Bell, Buckner, Varnon, and Bijur.

LEAVES.

Mr. Hudson—To amend the charter of the Henry, Oldham, and Jefferson turnpike road company.

Mr. Poindexter—To incorporate the Colored Methodist episcopal church South, in Hopkinsville.

Mr. Cockrill—To amend the charter of the Lexington and Winchester turnpike road company.

Mr. J. F. Bell—To amend the charter of the Danville and Perryville turnpike road company.

Mr. Lack—To amend the charter of the Lancaster cemetery company.

Mr. Carr—For the benefit of school district No. 8, in Clinton county.

Mr. Sharp—To incorporate the German United Evangelical Protestant St. Lucas congregation of Louisville.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Poindexter—Education—For the benefit of public schools in Louisville. Passed.

Mr. Kennedy—Religion—To prevent the sale of spirituous liquors on the Sabbath day.

Mr. Read—Circuit Courts—To amend the charter of the Louisville House of Refuge. Passed.

JOINT SESSION.

The Senators then came into the Hall of the House of Representatives, and proceeded with the election of United States Senator.

The journals of the joint session were read by the clerks of the respective Houses.

The joint session then proceeded to ballot, with the following result:

For Mr. Powell—Senators—Bigger, Carlisle, Cochran, Cosby, Dudley, Garriott, Wm. Johnson, Stone, Representatives—Alexander, R. Bell, Bradley, Brann, Brien, Bush, Calhoun, Cockrill, Corbett, Corbin, Covington, Craycroft, J. W. Davis, Duvall, Ford, Green, Garrett, Hindson, Jarvis, Lillard, McDowell, McGrew, Mellhon, Newell, Ogleve, Priest, Reed, W. H. Reynolds, Sims, Thompson, Vanmeter, Josiah Veech, Williams, Wolford, Wright—43.

For Mr. Harding—Senators—Botts, Bruner, Chandler, Cleveland, Gorin, Hallbert, Hammond, Harlan, Parker, Patrick, Prall and W. J. Worthington, Representatives—Armstrong, Baker, Bigstaff, Burchett, Carr, Ingman, Kelly, Finnale, Gault, Gray, Hardin, Huffaker, M. B. Lacy, McDaniel, Moores, Myers, Patrick, Patten, J. H. Reynolds, Ringo, Roark, Russell, Shepherd, Shutt, Van Seggern, Jackson Veatch and Yandell—41.

For Mr. J. F. Robinson—Senator—W. W. Gardner—1.

For Mr. Powell.....43
For Mr. Harding.....45
For Mr. Bristow.....40
For Mr. Robinson.....1

Total.....131

Necessary to a choice 66.

No one having received a majority of the votes cast, on motion, the joint session adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

At 30 minutes past 12 o'clock Mr. Wolford moved an adjournment. Adopted—yeas, 61; nays, 56.

### SENATE.

FRIDAY, January 25, 1867.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Sargent—Finance—A House bill for the benefit of Wm. Ryan, late sheriff of Calloway county, with an amendment, which was adopted, and the bill passed.

Mr. Cook—Codes of Practice—A bill amending the law incorporating the town of Mt. Vernon, in Rockcastle county. Passed.

Same—A bill to amend the law in regard to the tenure of witnesses. Passed.

Mr. Worthington—Finance—A bill for the benefit of Cumberland county.

Mr. Jones—A House bill for the benefit of James B. Cook, sheriff of Trimble county. Passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of John L. Salter, county court clerk of Wayne county. Passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Green county. Passed.

Mr. G. P. Johnson—Same—A House bill for the benefit of G. Mills, late sheriff of Wayne county. Amended and passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of C. G. Whitted, late sheriff of Livingston county. Passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of W. B. Mallory, late collector of S. Wright. Passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of Wm. Wilson, late sheriff of Union county. Passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of Samuel A. Davis, late sheriff of Lyon county. Passed.

The report of the Adjutant General was placed before the Senate, and was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Harrison—Judiciary—A bill to charter the People's Transportation company. Passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of the town of Tompkinsville, Ky. Passed.

Mr. Carlisle—Revised Statutes—A House bill to amend the act for the benefit of the town of Barbourville. Passed.

Mr. Grainger—A bill to change the county line between Webster and Union counties.

Mr. William Johnson—A bill to amend article 1, chapter 30, Revised Statutes.

Mr. C. T. Worthington—A bill to the benefit of the Lexington, Harrodsburg and Perryville turnpike road company.

Mr. J. J. Landram—A bill to amend an act to exempt homestead from sale or debt.

Mr. Bigger called up a bill to establish courts of common pleas in the 1st, 2d, 12th and 14th judicial districts. Postponed until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The Senate then adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Speaker laid before the House the annual report of the Kentucky and Louisville Mutual Insurance Company, which was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Banks.

RESOLUTION

Mr. Harian offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, Rev. S. L. Helm, an eminent minister of the Baptist denomination, has been elected by the special committee of the Senate on State aid to receive the enlisting poor of the South, to deliver a public address on the subject; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the use of this hall be tendered to Mr. Helm for this evening at 7 o'clock.

BLIND ASYLUM.

The Speaker announced Messrs. Bijur, Garbner, and Rodman as the committee on the part of the House to inquire into the management of the Blind Asylum at Louisville.

RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. Read moved to reconsider the vote by which the House rejected a bill entitled a bill to repeal an act, entitled "An act to add a portion of the county of Morgan to the county of Wolfe." Motion entered.

JUDGE GOODLOE.

The House then took up the resolution offered by Mr. Bradley some time since, directing the Committee on the Judiciary to hear and report any testimony in the world, in the judgment of the Committee, be grounds for impeachment and removal by address. Rejected—yeas, 35; nays, 52.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

The Speaker laid before the House a report from the Adjutant General, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

HOUSE BILL AMENDED IN SENATE.

The House then took up the amendment of the Senate to a bill from the House, entitled "An act to incorporate the Evansville and Henderson Railroad Company." Amendment concurred in.

Also, the amendment of the Senate to a bill from the House, entitled "An act to incorporate the town of Woodville, in Ballard and McCracken counties." Amendment concurred in.

HOUSE BILLS.

The House then took up a bill to require master commissioners to take an oath of office, and execute bond for the faithful performance of their duties. Special order for Tuesday at 10½ o'clock.

Also, a bill for the benefit of the surgeons and inhabitants of this Commonwealth. Special order for Wednesday at 11 o'clock.

Also, a bill to amend the Civil Code, title 13, part 2. Made special order for Friday, 1st of February.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Messrs. Lusk, Cockrill and Buckner had indefinite leave of absence.

The Committee on Arms, and Messrs. J. W. Davis, Carlisle, Hudson, Ford, McDowell, Huffaker, Willingham, Lillard and Covington were allowed indefinite leave of absence.

LEAVE.

Mr. Shutt—To incorporate the Kentucky Tournament Association.

Mr. Religion—Senate bill to incorporate the Christian Church at Mayfield. Passed.

Same—Senate bill for the benefit of the Old School Presbyterian Church at Bowling Green. Print, and referred to the Committee on Religion.

Same—To incorporate the German, United, Evangelical Protestant St. Lucas congregation of Louisville, Kentucky. Passed.

Mr. Religion—Senate bill to incorporate the Christian Church at Mayfield. Passed.

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Mr. Wood—Ways and Means—To authorize the county court of Monroe county to levy an advaloren tax for county purposes. Passed.

Mr. Potter—Ways and Means—For the benefit of the jailers of this Commonwealth. [Allowed same fees for attending examining courts as now allowed for waiting on circuit courts.] Passed.

Mr. Drake—Internal Improvements—A Senate bill giving immediate effect to the act amending the charter of the Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort railroad companies. Passed.

Mr. J. F. Bell—Banks—Senate bill to prevent the circulation of counterfeit bank notes. Print, and made special order for Monday next at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Gatewood—County Courts—To change the time of holding the quarterly courts in Adair county. Passed.

Same—To allow the county court of Hopkins county to levy an additional tax. Passed.

Same—To authorize additional jurisdiction upon the county judge of Owen county. Passed.

Same—Senate bill to amend the act to establish the levy and quarterly court for Jefferson county. Amended, and placed in the orders of the day.

Same—For the benefit of the Hart county court. Passed.

Mr. Bruce—County Courts—To change the time of holding the Clinton quarterly court. Passed.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Fry made a report from the committee appointed to visit the Western Lunatic Asylum, which was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

JOINT SESSION.

The Senators then came into the Hall of the House of Representatives, and proceeded with the election of United States Senator.

The joint session then proceeded to ballot, with the following result:

For Mr. Powell—Senators—Bigger, Carlisle, Cochran, Cosby, Dudley, Garriott, Wm. Johnson, Stone, Representatives—Alexander, R. Bell, Bradley, Brann, Brien, Bush, Calhoun, Cockrill, Corbett, Corbin, Covington, Craycroft, J. W. Davis, Duvall, Ford, Green, Garrett, Hindson, Jarvis, Lillard, McDowell, McGrew, Mellhon, Newell, Ogleve, Priest, Reed, W. H. Reynolds, Sims, Thompson, Vanmeter, Josiah Veech, Williams, Wolford, Wright—43.

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For Mr. J. F. Robinson—Senator—W. W. Gardner-1.

For Mr. Powell.....43
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Total.....131

Necessary to a choice 66.

No one having received a majority of the votes cast, on motion, the joint session adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

At 30 minutes past 12 o'clock Mr. Wolford moved an adjournment. Adopted—yeas, 61; nays, 56.

### SENATE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 26, 1867.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Baker—County Courts—A House bill for the benefit of the Daviess county court. Passed.

Same—A House bill to amend the law in regard to Breckinridge county. Passed.

Same—A bill to change the time of holding the Edmonson county court. Passed.

Same—A House bill to authorize the Hancock county court to levy additional taxes for certain purposes. Passed.

Same—A House bill allowing the Warren county court to sell the public square and erect a new Court-house lot. Passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of the several county courts of this Commonwealth. Print and orders of the day.

Same—A House bill to allow the county courts to make compensation to clerks for services rendered under the pension laws. Passed.

Mr. Sargent—A bill for the benefit of John Markesberry, sheriff of Bath county. Passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of R. L. Ireland, late clerk of the Hardin circuit court. Passed.

Same—A bill to change the time of holding the Gallatin county and quarterly courts.

Mr. Botts—Finance—A bill for the benefit of John Haly. Rejected.

And then reconsidered, amended, read the third time, and passed. [The bill appropriates $600—in payment of damages repaired on the public offices of the city.]

Same—A House bill for the benefit of the sureties of Walter R. Simmons, the late sheriff of Meade county. Passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of W. W. Cox, late sheriff of Morgan county. Passed.

Same—Finance—A bill for the benefit of the sureties of J. B. McWhorten, late sheriff of Taylor county. Passed.

Mr. Sargent—Same—A bill in regard to real estate and taxes thereon. Reported a substitute; print, and order of the day.

Same—A House bill to incorporate the Lebanon and Cumberland railroad company. Judiciary.

Mr. Bijur—House bill for the benefit of James M. Brown, late sheriff of Owen county. Passed.

Same—A bill to amend the charter of the town of Irvine.

Mr. Harrison—Judiciary—A bill to allow the election of a justice of the peace for the Louisville court of common pleas. Passed.

The Senate then adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

LEAVES.

Mr. J. F. Bell—Incorporating a company to construct a turnpike road from Maxville, in Washington county, to the Little South Fork in Casey county, via Alcorn, in Boyle county.

Mr. Hewlett—For the benefit of the jailers of this Commonwealth.

Mr. Wright—To amend the law establishing county courts in this Commonwealth.

Mr. Poindexter—For the benefit of school district No. 11, in Gallatin county, for school year 1865.

Mr. Buckner—For the benefit of the Red River Iron Manufacturing Company.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Young—Agriculture—Manufactures—To amend the charter of the North Kentucky Agricultural Society. Passed.

Same—Appropriating $500 to the Kentucky Pomological Society. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, and made special order for Tuesday at 10½ o'clock.

Mr. Young—Select Committee—Authorizing the Board of Managers of the Eastern and Western Lunatic Asylums to fix the salaries and rates of charge in said asylums. Print, and made special order for Thursday at 11 o'clock.

Same—Appropriating money for the benefit of the Western Lunatic Asylum. Print, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The House then took up the bill for the benefit of Milton Barlow. [Appropriates $1,500 to enable said Barlow to exhibit in the Paris exhibition the universal Exhibition to be held at Paris, France.]

Mr. Priest offered amendments, providing that before drawing the money said Barlow shall give bond faithfully to carry out his agreement; also, that the money shall not be drawn except upon the order of the Governor, he being advised that the exhibition can be made, which were adopted.

Said bill was then passed—yeas 58, nays 34.

LEAVES.

Mr. Bradley—To establish an additional justice district and voting precinct in Fulton county.

Same—Appropriating money for the purposes of defraying expenses of a suit of Missouri against Kentucky, in relation to Wolf Island.

Mr. Leavy—For the benefit of turnpike roads in this State.

Same—To incorporate a company to build a railroad from or near Middleton to some point on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.

Same—To incorporate the Greenland race course.

Mr. Van Seggern—To amend the charter of the Congregation Adas Israel, of Louisville.

Mr. Fisher—To charter the Pleasant Hill and Jessamine county turnpike road company.

Mr. Varnon—To incorporate the Crab Orchard cemetery company.

Mr. Mershon—To create an additional voting precinct in Lalli county.

Same—For the benefit of Madison county.

Same—Asking State aid in the construction of railroads in this Commonwealth.

Mr. Woodlief—For the benefit of John G. Walker, county court clerk of Meade county.

Same—For the benefit of L. J. Graham, of Meade county.

Mr. Rigger—For the benefit of school district No. 41, in Monroe county.

Mr. Wood—For the benefit of school district No. 16, in Nelson county.

Mr. C. T. Worthington—A bill to the benefit of the Lexington, Harrodsburg and Perryville turnpike road company.

Mr. J. J. Landram—A bill to amend an act to exempt homestead from sale or debt.

Mr. Bigger called up a bill to establish courts of common pleas in the 1st, 2d, 12th and 14th judicial districts. Postponed until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The Senate then adjourned.

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Also, a bill to amend the Civil Code, title 13, part 2. Made special order for Friday, 1st of February.

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For Mr. J. F. Robinson—Senator—W. W. Gardner-1.

For Mr. Powell.....43
For Mr. Harding.....45
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Total.....131

Necessary to a choice 66.

No one having received a majority of the votes cast, on motion, the joint session adjourned until 12 o'clock Monday.

And then the House adjourned.

### SENATE.

[Reported for the Louisville Courier.]

MONDAY, Jan. 28, 1867.

Mr. Landram moved to reconsider the vote passing a bill to amend the Civil Code, title 13, part 2, by way comity; the bill being in the hands of the House who withdrawn, and the original motion prevailed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Botts—Finance—A bill to amend an act to tax railroads, &c. Ordered to be printed and placed in orders of the day.

Mr. Sargent—Internal Improvements—A House bill to incorporate the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. Amended and passed.

Same—A House bill to incorporate the Eminence and Pendleton turnpike road company. Amended and passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of the Hopkinsville, Newstead, and Linton turnpike road company. Passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of the Paint Lick and Buckeye turnpike road company in Garrard county. Passed.

Same—A bill to amend an act in regard to the Christian and Burkesville turnpike road company. Passed.

Mr. Harrison—Judiciary—A House bill to amend the charter of the Louisville House of Refuge. Passed.

Same—A bill to amend the 3d article, 4th section, chapter 17, of the Revised Statutes. Withdrawn.

Mr. Bigger—A bill to incorporate the Bank of Paducah and St. Louis tannery. Passed.

Same—A bill to incorporate the Trade Bank of Louisville. Passed.

Same—A bill to amend Article 6, chapter 20, of the Revised Statutes. Ordered to be printed, and placed in the orders of the day.

Same—A bill to amend chapter 38, of article 15, of the Revised Statutes. Ordered to be printed, and placed in the orders of the day.

Mr. Landram—Same—A bill to amend chapter 20, article 2, of the Revised Statutes. Print, and the bill passed.

Same—A House bill to incorporate the Philharmonic Society of Louisville, with an amendment. Adopted and passed.

Same—A House bill to incorporate the St. Anthony's German Roman Catholic Relief Society. Amended and passed.

Same—A House bill to incorporate the German Benevolent Society of Louisville. Amended and passed.

Same—A House bill to incorporate the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Union. Amended and passed.

Same—Military Affairs—An act to amendan act to establish a State agency in the city of Washington. Print, and order of the day.

Mr. Harrison—Propositions and Grievances—A House bill to establish the county of Robertson out of Harrison, Nicholas, and Mason counties. Amended, and passed over till to-morrow at 10½ o'clock.

Mr. C. T. Worthington—Education—A House bill for the benefit of the Public Schools of Louisville. Judiciary.

LEAVES AND RESOLUTION.

Mr. Harrison—Resolution in regard to the report

WEEKLY COURIER.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, - - JAN. 30, 1867.

## The Truth Leaking Out.

It would seem from some recent indications that there is to be an attempt made, within the Democratic party in Kentucky, to establish a test of qualifications for office, by which all of the honors of the party will be monopolized by a particular class. That wing known as the Southern Rights men are to be excluded from all consideration in the distribution of the offices, while the wing known as the Conservatives are to constitute an aristocracy in the party, who are to be alone eligible. We do not wish to be understood as charging any such design as this upon the mass of the so-called Conservatives, for we do not believe that they contemplate any such thing. The great body of those who are opposed to radicalism are willing that every man in the party shall stand upon a common ground of equality, and they are disposed to discountenance all tests drawn from the attitude occupied by men during the war. It is certainly true that only by the adoption and undeviating adhesion to such a policy can the opponents of radicalism in Kentucky be held together. If the Conservatives attempt to control matters for the benefit of themselves, they will necessarily repel all Democrats, while, on the other hand, if the Democrats make the attempt they will repel the Conservatives. The consequence will be that men who should stand upon a common platform, with but one object in view, and that the defeat of the Radical programme, will soon become irreconcilably divided, and we shall have three parties instead of two. This division will be made solely on the issue of the distribution of the public plunder, the least commendable of all the grounds upon which parties should divide. It will not do to say that because a man was not a soldier in or a friend to the Confederate cause in the late great struggle, that therefore, he is not available as a candidate; nor will it do to say that because a man was connected with or was friendly to the ill-fated cause that he is to be tabooed. That is not the issue now of paramount importance. Shall the Union be restored? Shall the Southern States be admitted to representation in Congress? Shall the question of suffrage be left with the States where it belongs, or shall all power be concentrated in Congress; the authority of the Supreme Court be overthrown; the executive department be shorn of its authority and dignity, and the negro be elevated to a position of political equality with the white man, for which he is not fitted, either by nature or education?

These are the questions which demand our attention and which should control our policy. They involve the life of the nation, the perpetuity of the Government, the rights of the people, and all of our political system that we hold most near and dear. We cannot afford to shove these grand issues into the back ground, and embark in a petty and disreputable scramble for office, which will inevitably result in dividing the party.

The men who would do this are not the true friends of either the Nation or the South. They would sacrifice the interests of both for their official promotion, and stir up strife for their own aggrandizement, while our government is trembling upon the very brink of destruction.

There is, as a matter of course, a high degree of sensitiveness upon the part of the ex-Confederates upon this subject, and it is but natural that there should be. When they returned to their homes at the close of the war, they found the statute books of their State loaded with enactments which made them aliens, and prohibited the exercise by them of all civil rights and privileges. They found themselves exposed by these laws to almost every species of prosecution, and their property to seizure to satisfy the vengeance of the offended laws. They felt that they were unfortunate, but did not believe themselves criminal. They had struck manly blows for, and risked their lives in vindication of, principles which they regarded as precious, and in defense of which they believed it to be their duty to take such action as would convince the world that their principles were dear to their hearts, and that they were willing to make a struggle for them. That they failed is no argument against the truth of the principles for which they contended. The result, as now illustrated in the distracted condition of the country, in the inroads which have been made upon private rights constitutional guaranties, in the general disregard of law, and in the paramount power of Congress to control the nation without reference to the co-ordinate departments—all testify most plainly that the South was correct in the apprehensions it honestly entertained of what the action of the Republican party would be when it should grasp the reins of power. All that the South predicted of wrong and oppression in that event, and all it apprehended has been more than fulfilled. The most complete justification of their action in raising the standard of independence, is to be found in the present condition of the country and the attitude of the Jacobin party.

Under these circumstances it is unreasonable to expect that the Kentucky Confederates, and those who sympathized with them, should feel any great amount of culpability. Besides, upon their return the Legislature very promptly removed all of the legal disabilities which had been suspended over them in the laws passed during the war, and restored them to the enjoyment of every civil and political right enjoyed by other citizens. They now stand upon common ground with the proudest and most privileged in the Commonwealth, and they intend to show by their vindication of the rights and privileges conferred upon them by the laws of the State, that they fully appreciate their value. This they would fail to do if they consented to act with a party which proscribed them for offenses which they do not believe were criminal, and from the consequences of which, even if they were criminal, they have been fully released by the acts of the Legislature and the judicial tribunals. They cannot, and they will not, take a subordinate position in any party, and woe to the men or party who would fix a mark of inferiority upon them. They claim no superior rights; they do not seek to proscribe others; they would not, if they could, monopolize the honors of the party, and the equality they are willing to concede to others they will demand for themselves.

But why should discriminations be made in our party against any one who is willing to stand upon our platform and fight the battles of the Constitution against the cohorts of Jacobinism? The Louisville Democrat assures its readers that the nomination of Confederates in Kentucky would irritate the Northern Radicals, defeat the Democratic party in the Northern States, exasperate Congress, and do infinite damage to the South. This is about the substance of its argument, the conclusion of which of course is that no Confederate should be nominated. It is not very clear how the Jacobins could well go beyond the programme upon which they have resolved; the Northern Democracy have already been badly beaten, while the condition of the South is about as bad as it can be made. The reasons assigned for the total exclusion of Confederates from office therefore amount to nothing. The Jacobins do not propose to exclude all Confederates from official position. Their policy of proscription is aimed at the leaders. The constitutional amendment enumerates certain classes which are to be excluded and leaves the rest without restrictions. But in Kentucky, a State whose political status is unquestioned, where the Democratic party is in an overwhelming majority, and where we are under no obligations to consult the wishes of the Jacobins or to conciliate them by submission, we are asked to proscribe an important element of our party and plant in our organization the seeds of its early dissolution.

The scheme is not practicable, and if it were, would not be desirable. It is inexcusably unjust, cowardly, selfish, and ruinous. Those who advocate it have not the interests of the party at heart, but propose in this way to gratify both their ambition and their prejudices. It should be frowned down at once by all true Democrats, and when the convention meets, on the 22d of February next, no whisper should be heard in favor of proscribing any man because of his former party record. It is only by such a course that we can avoid serious and perhaps fatal difficulties.

## National Democratic Convention.

The National Democratic Committee held a meeting at Washington city last night, and adopted a resolution recommending the holding of a National Democratic Convention in the city of New York on the 21st of May next.

## The Impeachment of the President.

The desire of the Radical leaders to get rid of President Johnson, and to place some one of their tools in the Executive chair, is too manifest to be concealed. The trouble with them is to hit upon some plan by which this desire can be realized. They find, however, that there are serious obstacles in the way, and those obstacles they have not found any constitutional mode to remove. They have doubts as to whether the people are ready to sanction so extreme a measure, particularly as the grounds for the removal of the President which they are likely to present are none of the strongest, and really do not afford even a flimsy pretext for their action; but for this they care very little. They have been pulling their party around by the nose so long that they have no regard for their opinions, and but little fear of their censure. They have, however, some apprehension of that portion of the American people who have never given in their adhesion to their villainous schemes, and who stand in a defiant attitude toward them. Then, too, they are not disposed to regard the President altogether with contempt, and have a wholesome fear that he may find some way to defend both his individual and constitutional rights, as well as the department of which he is the head, against their designs.

The leaders of the Radical party have declared their purpose to remove the President if it can be done. They are fully committed to the attempt. It is understood, however, that there is some doubt whether or not two-thirds of the Senate can be secured to assist in carrying the measure through; unless it can, of course a failure is necessarily the result, and this would be as awkward as it would be mortifying. It would destroy the prestige of the party to sustain such a defeat as this would be. But then the great and ugly fact stares them in the face that unless Andrew Johnson is deprived of his authority as President, their whole scheme of reconstruction falls to the ground. Besides this, the Supreme Court is nearly as much of an obstacle to their progress as the President, and that must be reformed. Therefore, either their schemes must be dropped or strong measures with the President and the Court must be employed. The Constitution is not considered in their programme, except in so much as its palpable violation might arouse a spirit of resistance among the people which, guided by the President, might prove their destruction. They propose, therefore, to accomplish by indirection what they dare not do directly.

Their latest and most approved plan appears to be this: A law is to be passed providing that so soon as the President is impeached by the House of Representatives the functions of his office shall be taken from him until the Senate tries him and settles the question of his conviction or discharge. In the meantime a President pro tem. will be appointed to discharge the duties of the office. The trial can then be postponed from time to time, and may be made to extend upon one pretext or another through the whole period of Mr. Johnson's term. In the meantime another law can be passed reorganizing the Supreme Court, which would either change its entire character, or by the appointment of an additional number of judges whose radical politics would insure their reliability, give the Radical party the control of that department of the Government for the furtherance of their programme.

It the President should attempt to resist this summary expulsion from his office, for it would amount to this, then the plan would no doubt be to put him under arrest. To do this they would of course have to take him by surprise, for unless he is a coward, richly deserving such treatment, he would resist them with all the power at his control.

The attempt to divest the President of his authority during the period between his impeachment and conviction is without the slightest shadow of constitutional sanction. On the contrary, the Constitution expressly provides that "Judgment in case of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit, under the United States."

The Constitution also provides that "the President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors."

It will be seen from these provisions of the Constitution that Congress has no authority to inflict any punishment upon the President, even after conviction, beyond expulsion from office, and, if not after conviction, certainly not before. To deprive him of his office, or to put him under arrest, would be punishment of a very aggravated character, and, therefore, Congress has no right to impose it. It has not been the custom heretofore to put persons impeached under arrest or even to require their presence during the progress of the trial; nor has it been customary to deprive them of the functions of their offices. Judge Chase held his courts and administered the law while his trial was going on, and his decisions rendered under these circumstances were permitted to stand and were regarded as law.

It is a principle of law that a man is presumed to be innocent until he is proven to be guilty, and in cases where the court has no authority to inflict any punishment there is no motive for the person charged with offenses to make his escape, and there is therefore no necessity or propriety in putting him in duress during his trial. If, therefore, Congress, if it had the ability to do so, which is more than doubtful, should arrest the President upon his impeachment, the determination to persecute him would be so obvious and apparent that the public voice would exclaim against it.

But it is very certain that the President would not permit himself to be treated in this way. The vindication of his personal dignity, as well as his oath of office, would compel him to oppose any interference with the discharge of the duties of his office until all the forms of impeachment were complied with and his conviction was announced. In entering upon the discharge of his office he took an oath to "faithfully execute the office of President of the United States," to the best of his ability, and that oath binds him until he is removed from the office of President of the United States, if he is physically and intellectually able to discharge the duties he thus assumes.

The Constitution provides that "In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the duties of said office, the same shall devolve upon the Vice President," &c., but it gives no authority anywhere, for displacing him in any other way than by "impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors." The "inability to discharge the duties of the office" refers to physical inability, and not to a disability created by legislation, or by the violent seizure of his person, for that is not authorized.

In view of these facts and these constitutional requirements and provisions, it is not doubted by the friends of the President that if an attempt should be made in the event of his impeachment to arrest him or dispossess him of his rightful authority, he would resist with all the power at his disposal, and that if the attempt is persisted in that he will visit summary punishment upon those who thus defy the Constitution and the laws and inaugurate a reign of force.

It must be borne in mind that it is as legitimate and proper for the President to arrest, imprison and otherwise punish the Congress without law, as it is for Congress to arrest, imprison or otherwise punish him without law; and it might, and probably would happen when the trial of strength came, that the President would be the stronger party, and in that event, Congress would find itself in a condition for which its reconstruction would be the only remedy.

We do not believe that the President will resist any attempt at his impeachment constitutionally conducted; but at the same time we have sufficient faith in his firmness and devotion to law and order, to believe that he will not tamely submit to unwarranted and unlawful invasions of the department placed under his charge, and which he has sworn to protect and defend.

## Terrible Combat.

The Baton Rouge Comet gives the particulars of the death of a negro under circumstances of the most singular character. The negro had been hunting wild hogs, and shot one, but the wound not proving mortal, a struggle took place. The Comet says:

The negro and hog, as we remarked before, were both found dead—the negro with his under jaw firmly held between the jaws of his formidable antagonist, whose upper teeth had penetrated within the negro's mouth, while its under teeth held fast to the chin of the poor darky, who in this strange encounter proved both victim and victimizer.

## A Brace of Resolutions.

The Congressional Jacobins are still busily engaged in putting freight upon their "reconstruction" train. Proposition after proposition is offered and referred, and the members seem to be constantly incubating to hatch out some new scheme, which will either retard the restoration of the States or impose new disabilities upon the South. The obligations of duty, the necessities of the country, or the prosperity of the people, are not taken into the account. The latest propositions are the very brilliant ones introduced on the 21st—one by Mr. Baker and the other by Mr. Bromwell. Mr. Baker's resolution declares that the Southern States are not States, "and can only become such, *if at all*, by being so recognized and declared by Congress in due form of law."

This is about the smartest thing we have seen. It is a lively and attractive exhibition of statesmanship, which should entitle its author to at least a leather medal. Mr. Baker is certain that the Southern States are not States; but he is not so sure that they ever can be States. He is dubious on this point, but he has reached the very sage conclusion that if there is any power under the broad canopy of heaven to rescue them from the miserable condition of being neither States nor territories, that power is in Congress. He does not stop to tell us when the States, some of which were original parties in the Government, and were once recognized as States, ceased to be States, or where Congress got the authority to make States out of their territory or any other. We presume he will enlighten us on these important points in due time.

Mr. Bromwell's resolution relates to the amendment of the Constitution, and lays it down as a principle that no State not represented in Congress shall now or hereafter be counted in the number requisite to ratify an amendment. If this wise idea can be incorporated into the Constitution, it will greatly facilitate any future majority in Congress in changing the Constitution to suit their own party purposes, for it will only be necessary to refuse to admit the representatives of objectionable States, and then pass amendments upon which they will not be allowed to vote.

These two resolutions are a pretty fair sample of Jacobin statesmanship.

## THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

### Full Details of the Drawing.

We published in the COURIER yesterday morning, as usual in advance of all contemporaries, full and interesting details of the great Crosby Opera House drawing, with a statement of the prizes up to one hundred and twenty-one. This morning we publish a full and complete list of the prizes, and, in order to have all together, republish those that appeared in our yesterday's issue. They will be valuable and interesting to all those who had stock in the concern—and they number several thousand in this region.

The following is the order in which the numbers were drawn and the prizes announced as belonging to each:

THE PRIZE NUMBERS.

| Order of drawing. | No. of certificate. | No. prize. | Description. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 13,145 | 267 | Where's Lily? |
| 2 | 41,139 | 231 | View near Conway, N. H. |
| 3 | 44,931 | 194 | Old N. E. Homestead. |
| 4 | 38,511 | 162 | Sea Shore. |
| 5 | 202,797 | 140 | Children at Play. |
| 6 | 125,465 | 46 | Pine Apple. |
| 7 | 82,277 | 104 | Music and Flowers. |
| 8 | 245,564 | 142 | Off the Coast of Labrador. |
| 9 | 108,854 | 49 | On the Esopus Creek. |
| 10 | 29,006 | 201 | Ben Nevis. |
| 11 | 175,868 | 19 | The Jewel Case. |
| 12 | 69,134 | 261 | Spruce Creek, Pa. |
| 13 | 110,821 | 88 | View in Westport, N. Y. |
| 14 | 134,536 | 129 | Chickens. |
| 15 | 35,447 | 152 | Miniature. |
| 16 | 108,098 | 43 | Boys Stoning Pigeons. |
| 17 | 160,401 | 118 | Fruit Piece. |
| 18 | 95,628 | 91 | Marquette Rapids. |
| 19 | 197,574 | 41 | Ben Cheval, France. |
| 20 | 20,980 | 18 | The Happy Dream. |
| 21 | 204,508 | 113 | Dancing Jack. |
| 22 | 49,073 | 230 | Ruined Castle. |
| 23 | 145,080 | 116 | Evening in the Country. |
| 24 | 198,672 | 284 | Orange County Scenery. |
| 25 | 34,729 | 27 | Marine View. |
| 26 | 142,621 | 156 | Twilight in Winter. |
| 27 | 55,460 | 5 | Woods in Autumn. |
| 28 | 82,459 | 197 | Bay of Naples. |
| 29 | 122,495 | 265 | Hollyhock. |
| 30 | 29,934 | 214 | Scene in Western Virginia. |
| 31 | 99,183 | 243 | View in Mexico. |
| 32 | 179,234 | 31 | On the Hudson. |
| 33 | 9,614 | 58 | In the Fields—Winter. |
| 34 | 72,065 | 71 | Down by the Willow. |
| 35 | 186,221 | 105 | Tappan Zee. |
| 36 | 181,975 | 236 | Birds. |
| 37 | 41,744 | 182 | View in Shokan, N. Y. |
| 38 | 90,221 | 266 | Grapes and Apples. |
| 39 | 125,444 | 103 | Basket of Peaches. |
| 40 | 178,950 | 236 | Landscape. |
| 41 | 46,271 | 10 | The Old Reel. |
| 42 | 68,326 | 21 | Narragansett Bay. |
| 43 | 137,179 | 176 | View on the River Po. |
| 44 | 30,200 | 259 | Rain Drops. |
| 45 | 166,848 | 85 | Near Woodstock, N. H. |
| 46 | 26,636 | 63 | Girl with her Pet Rabbits. |
| 47 | 199,301 | 128 | Strawberries. |
| 48 | 158,851 | 148 | View in Essex County. |
| 49 | 3,094 | 255 | Landscape. |
| 50 | 89,806 | 222 | Blowing Fresh. |
| 51 | 205,206 | 193 | The Cannon Mountain. |
| 52 | 19,413 | 84 | View on Esopus Creek. |
| 53 | 17,655 | 158 | Among the Sandakee Mountains. |
| 54 | 192,287 | 251 | Grapes. |
| 55 | 119,159 | 44 | Pet Cats. |
| 56 | 53,254 | 275 | The Sea Side. |
| 57 | 181,547 | 18 | Glimpses of the Palisades. |
| 58 | 209,152 | 112 | Knitting Girl. |
| 59 | 105,406 | 287 | Baltimore, 1862. |
| 60 | 109,056 | 246 | Away from the City. |
| 61 | 56,960 | 8 | Alpine Scenery. |
| 62 | 142,970 | 154 | Autumn on the Shenandoah. |
| 63 | 10,972 | 207 | November. |
| 64 | 79,077 | 117 | The Four Seasons. |
| 65 | 201,161 | 121 | On the Narragansett Coast. |
| 66 | 152,987 | 23 | Young Men. |
| 67 | 123,819 | 258 | Sawmill on the Schuylkill. |
| 68 | 180,100 | 279 | View in the Adirondacks. |
| 69 | 40,051 | 151 | Dogs. |
| 70 | 32,668 | 86 | Autumn Scenery. |
| 71 | 90,972 | 208 | Mount Sinai. |
| 72 | 7,120 | 109 | Cavalcade. |
| 73 | 157,214 | 126 | Young America. |
| 74 | 46,065 | 65 | In the Harz. |
| 75 | 23,349 | 277 | Landscape. |
| 76 | 179,190 | 204 | Dogs. |
| 77 | 168,415 | 258 | Winter. |
| 78 | 80,702 | 269 | Moonlight on the Cordilleras. |
| 79 | 99,176 | 30 | Marine. |
| 80 | 21,996 | 6 | Recognition. |
| 81 | 59,842 | 292 | Sunset off the Coast. |
| 82 | 40,302 | 180 | View in Ulster County. |
| 83 | 30,026 | 179 | New Hampshire Scenery. |
| 84 | 16,625 | 48 | Sampson's Pond. |
| 85 | 126,819 | 221 | Winter Landscape. |
| 86 | 55,641 | 237 | The Meadow. |
| 87 | 139,322 | 32 | The Flower Girl. |
| 88 | 207,417 | 223 | Landscape. |
| 89 | 121,881 | 300 | Scene in the Catskills. |
| 90 | 45,465 | 101 | Early Morning in Norwalk Island. |
| 91 | 19,542 | 134 | The Swamp Sunset. |
| 92 | 5,957 | 95 | Indians and Canoe. |
| 93 | 172,470 | 219 | Return from Christening. |
| 94 | 79,870 | 228 | Landscape. |
| 95 | 101,262 | 87 | Wallenstadt. |
| 96 | 56,954 | 96 | Landscape. |
| 97 | 26,532 | 106 | The Young Sportsman. |
| 98 | 159,571 | 227 | Shylock and Jessica. |
| 99 | 46,133 | 288 | Flowers. |
| 100 | 37,923 | 17 | The Watchful Sportsman. |
| 101 | 32,735 | 98 | Fish. |
| 102 | 12,149 | 210 | Croton Meadows. |
| 103 | 77,930 | 83 | Among the Alps. |
| 104 | 141,204 | 191 | Early Morning. |
| 105 | 121,144 | 15 | View in the Genesee Valley. |
| 106 | 77,657 | 238 | Mount Desert. |
| 107 | 39,559 | 114 | Young Speakers. |
| 108 | 39,907 | 56 | View in Ulster County. |
| 109 | 151,823 | 111 | View at Menfield. |
| 110 | 79,549 | 242 | The Cottage Door. |
| 111 | 72,493 | 60 | View on the Moshanon, Pa. |
| 112 | 70,801 | 164 | Fruit. |
| 113 | 58,601 | 1 | Crosby's Opera-House. |
| 114 | 135,663 | 111 | Landscape. |
| 115 | 126,467 | 92 | Pickerel. |
| 116 | 15,377 | 11 | Fishermen of Normandy. |
| 117 | 23,669 | 258 | The Burning Castle, &c. |
| 118 | 155,604 | 110 | Spanish Lady. |
| 119 | 207,551 | 264 | Twilight. |
| 120 | 41,975 | 280 | Haymaking. |
| 121 | 80,328 | 82 | Fruit and Champagne. |
| 122 | 22,018 | 466 | Near Bolton, Lake George. |
| 123 | 92,505 | 141 | Sheep. |
| 124 | 70,970 | 301 | Twilight. |
| 125 | 207,840 | 38 | Football in the Italian Tyrol. |
| 126 | 164,092 | 35 | Landscape. |
| 127 | 114,281 | 50 | Basket of Peaches. |
| 128 | 191,880 | 182 | Pond Lilies. |
| 129 | 126,610 | 231 | Magnolias. |
| 130 | 19,729 | 99 | Street Scene. |
| 131 | 71,609 | 225 | Alpine Scenery. |
| 132 | 123,587 | 23 | Brothers. |
| 133 | 90,267 | 254 | Child Sleeping. |
| 134 | 54,431 | 267 | Moonlight on Lake Placid. |
| 135 | 78,279 | 165 | View in the Tyrol. |
| 136 | 203,227 | 80 | View on Morrill River, Vt. |
| 137 | 33,403 | 269 | Landscape. |
| 138 | 29,136 | 122 | The Lovers' Quarrel. |
| 139 | 145,747 | 23 | Double Treat. |
| 140 | 123,144 | 186 | Midsummer. |
| 141 | 163,034 | 119 | Taking a Smoke. |
| 142 | 167,872 | 281 | The Listener. |
| 143 | 199,429 | 215 | Reading a Story. |
| 144 | 117,198 | 97 | Lake George. |
| 145 | 78,551 | 151 | White Creek. |
| 146 | 28,016 | 168 | Rachel. |
| 147 | 30,486 | 17 | Landscape. |
| 148 | 176,187 | 3 | American Autumn. |
| 149 | 124,129 | 45 | Prayer. |
| 150 | 169,704 | 185 | Landscape with Sheep. |
| 151 | 204,632 | 141 | Flowers. |
| 152 | 110,016 | 61 | Gathering Chestnuts. |
| 153 | 89,463 | 54 | The Choice Morsel. |
| 154 | 2,642 | 175 | The Lesson. |
| 155 | 102,290 | 181 | Old Fisherman. |
| 156 | 73,900 | 243 | Vase of Flowers. |
| 157 | 41,707 | 51 | By the Stream. |
| 158 | 162,051 | 124 | Sault St Marie. |
| 159 | 95,859 | 117 | Cherries. |
| 160 | 183,511 | 221 | Mount Jefferson. |
| 161 | 176,059 | 143 | Near Morristown, N. J. |
| 162 | 161,832 | 2 | Yo Semite Valley. |
| 163 | 94,093 | 132 | Farmyard. |
| 164 | 48,094 | 91 | Pastoral. |
| 165 | 125,418 | 243 | View from the Hillside. |
| 166 | 15,308 | 251 | Near Fordham |
| 167 | 3,241 | 222 | In the Woods. |
| 168 | 35,583 | 125 | Old Dutch Church. |
| 169 | 201,694 | 239 | School Examination. |
| 170 | 72,803 | 30 | Dover Wells. |
| 171 | 81,957 | 283 | Autumn. |
| 172 | 185,226 | 247 | The Lost Farthing. |
| 173 | 18,072 | 61 | View near Waukegan. |
| 174 | 151,229 | 271 | Rocks at Nahant. |
| 175 | 133,336 | 20 | Frosted Bud. |
| 176 | 11,382 | 269 | Fruit Piece. |
| 177 | 57,162 | 128 | Coast Scene, R. I. |
| 178 | 202,791 | 244 | Shepherd Girl. |
| 179 | 61,956 | 60 | The Gamester. |
| 180 | 50,276 | 146 | Moss Rosebud. |
| 181 | 180,488 | 161 | Christmas. |
| 182 | 142,047 | 14 | Attack of the Bear. |
| 183 | 87,401 | 57 | Sultan's Daughter. |
| 184 | 26,245 | 138 | View on Lake Superior. |
| 185 | 145,700 | 240 | Dog's Head. |
| 186 | 24,646 | 298 | Connecticut Valley. |
| 187 | 182,465 | 274 | Landscape. |
| 188 | 5,900 | 159 | View from Little Mountain. |
| 189 | 57,942 | 27 | Master and Maid. |
| 190 | 41,404 | 201 | Brig at Sea. |
| 191 | 19,218 | 248 | The Love Letter. |
| 192 | 82,291 | 55 | Haymaking. |
| 193 | 120,286 | 250 | First Coat. |
| 194 | 201,954 | 167 | Storm on the Atlantic |
| 195 | 33,695 | 286 | Scene in the Catskill. |
| 196 | 59,332 | 115 | Beach on the N. E. Coast |
| 197 | 41,630 | 178 | Scene in the Adirondacks. |
| 198 | 193,452 | 276 | Country. |
| 199 | 15,582 | 52 | Caravan Overtaken by Sand Storm. |
| 200 | 172,324 | 29 | Landscape. |
| 201 | 181,659 | 47 | Brook near West Point. |
| 202 | 144,071 | 77 | Going to School. |
| 203 | 95,294 | 253 | Child's Head. |
| 204 | 3,612 | 289 | On Lake Geneva. |
| 205 | 172,615 | 42 | Little Daisy. |
| 206 | 93,761 | 102 | The Shadow Dance. |
| 207 | 125,060 | 278 | Interior. |
| 208 | 34,204 | 302 | Scene on the Susquehanna. |
| 209 | 80,882 | 216 | Ox Team on the Prairie. |
| 210 | 63,888 | 283 | Marine View. |
| 211 | 7,213 | 58 | Vase of Flowers. |
| 212 | 202,078 | 245 | Cattle and Landscape. |
| 213 | 208,296 | 100 | Fruit. |
| 214 | 90,641 | 88 | Dog. |
| 215 | 50,674 | 16 | Edwin Booth as Iago. |
| 216 | 84,811 | 25 | Landscape. |
| 217 | 74,071 | 67 | River Scene in Jamaica. |
| 218 | 194,909 | 163 | Picture of Rocks. |
| 219 | 181,661 | 58 | Envy. |
| 220 | 128,260 | 226 | The Hopeless Flight. |
| 221 | 180,627 | 282 | Dead Stag. |
| 222 | 88,729 | 262 | Coast Scene. |
| 223 | 37,843 | 13 | Crossing the Stream. |
| 224 | 70,334 | 70 | View in the Tyrol. |
| 225 | 105,912 | 213 | Scene near Chelsea. |
| 226 | 178,308 | 180 | Landscape. |
| 227 | 105,476 | 206 | Red Grapes. |
| 228 | 47,522 | 189 | Winter Landscape. |
| 229 | 33,358 | 66 | General Grant. |
| 230 | 200,453 | 183 | Who Goes There? |
| 231 | 161,409 | 235 | Bay of Naples. |
| 232 | 73,783 | 205 | On Charles River. |
| 233 | 15,616 | 174 | Strawberries. |
| 234 | 107,624 | 139 | Palm Grove in the Tropics. |
| 235 | 72,056 | 220 | Lunch. |
| 236 | 165,781 | 137 | Landscape. |
| 237 | 21,930 | 155 | View in Roxbury. |
| 238 | 24,490 | 190 | Isle de Croisset. |
| 239 | 32,424 | 212 | Harvest Field. |
| 240 | 162,028 | 68 | Basket of Flowers. |
| 241 | 195,060 | 150 | A Rocky Coast. |
| 242 | 177,806 | 78 | Sheep. |
| 243 | 69,871 | 72 | Savoyards. |
| 244 | 163,895 | 286 | Misty Morning. |
| 245 | 148,024 | 161 | Lake Berne, Switzerland. |
| 246 | 27,173 | 184 | Sheep. |
| 247 | 140,965 | 40 | Bayou, Coast Gulf, Mexico. |
| 248 | 117,535 | 285 | Landscape. |
| 249 | 165,930 | 22 | The Twins. |
| 250 | 161,554 | 9 | Marble Bust of A. Lincoln. |
| 251 | 168,174 | 153 | The Bath. |
| 252 | 209,967 | 24 | Selecting the Bridal Dress. |
| 253 | 170,062 | 294 | Catskill Cove. |
| 254 | 196,514 | 160 | Trailing Arbutus. |
| 255 | 174,413 | 90 | Portrait of Lincoln. |
| 256 | 159,795 | 127 | Fingall's Cave. |
| 257 | 61,842 | 7 | Deer on the Prairie. |
| 258 | 23,868 | 260 | Scene in Switzerland. |
| 259 | 205,610 | 196 | View at Fresh Pond. |
| 260 | 155,787 | 71 | Mary Queen of Scots. |
| 261 | 9,112 | 280 | Kitty's Toilet. |
| 262 | 71,905 | 192 | Morley on the Seine. |
| 263 | 46,022 | 229 | Winter Scene. |
| 264 | 6,736 | 218 | Gettysburg. |
| 265 | 48,899 | 186 | Sketching. |
| 266 | 72,865 | 4 | Washington Irving and his Friends. |
| 267 | 183,170 | 187 | Merry Little Cobler. |
| 268 | 178,142 | 198 | The Pawnbroker. |
| 269 | 57,740 | 133 | Sunset. |
| 270 | 174,831 | 34 | Sunset. |
| 271 | 50,507 | 75 | Fruit Piece. |
| 272 | 161,706 | 63 | Fort Pickens. |
| 273 | 104,681 | 12 | The Deserted House. |
| 274 | 105,659 | 135 | Eastern Scene. |
| 275 | 33,712 | 217 | Ruins of Claudean Aqueduct. |
| 276 | 46,418 | 145 | Landscape. |
| 277 | 59,661 | 107 | The Foster Brother. |
| 278 | 98,943 | 21 | Scene in the Tyrol. |
| 279 | 26,395 | 89 | Raspberries. |
| 280 | 65,555 | 263 | The Flycatcher. |
| 281 | 155,828 | 183 | View on Rock River. |
| 282 | 18,714 | 272 | Twilight. |
| 283 | 140,532 | 120 | The Valley of the Oelz. |
| 284 | 140,889 | 181 | The Little Red Wishing-Cap. |
| 285 | 13,601 | 173 | Sable River. |
| 286 | 166,413 | 231 | The Well. |
| 287 | 34,396 | 199 | Children on the Seashore. |
| 288 | 75,449 | 270 | Love and Old Age. |
| 289 | 94,845 | 252 | View near Germantown. |
| 290 | 105,729 | 149 | View near Tyrone, Pa. |
| 291 | 30,085 | 237 | Study in the Woods. |
| 292 | 60,794 | 241 | Taking It Easy. |
| 293 | 28,420 | 78 | View of Macena's Villa at Tivoli. |
| 294 | 80,437 | 130 | The Distinguished Guest. |
| 295 | 129,282 | 211 | Colts on the Hillside. |
| 296 | 115,913 | 62 | May and December. |
| 297 | 149,192 | 278 | Evangeline. |
| 298 | 192,374 | 59 | Village School. |
| 299 | 41,550 | 172 | Landscape. |
| 300 | 70,298 | 195 | Long Pond. |
| 301 | 209,653 | 177 | Landscape. |
| 302 | 209,584 | 94 | View near Farmingham. |

## Southern Relief.

Messrs. James Trabue, Dr. Peters, T. J. Jefferson, Mr. Levi, E. W. Kennedy, and others, composing a committee of gentlemen appointed by the Southwestern Relief Association of this city, left for Frankfort yesterday evening to urge upon the members of the Legislature the importance of making an appropriation of $50,000 or $100,000 for the relief of the suffering poor of the South, and to see if some arrangement cannot be made by which all contributions, both by the State and by individuals, cannot be distributed from one central head, and thus the conflict of action which has heretofore attended the distribution of the charities of several different associations be avoided.

The association of this city is composed of a large number of our wealthiest and most respectable merchants. They represent every department of business, and their integrity and the honesty of their purpose is beyond all question. Through their correspondents and traveling agents they are familiar with the condition and wants of almost every county in the South, and having been for some time past engaged in distributing supplies to the destitute poor of that section, they are perfectly informed as to the neighborhoods which have been supplied and those which have been heretofore neglected.

It must be obvious upon a single moment's thought, that several different societies, acting without concert, are liable, indeed almost certain, to conflict in their operations and charities, duplicating supplies to some sections and entirely neglecting others. It appears to us that it would be much better for all parties if their charities were distributed from a common head, say for instance the Southwestern Relief Association of this city. If all donations were sent to this Association, and distributed by them from here, the fact would soon become known, all applications would be made to them, they would know precisely what sections had been supplied, the extent of the necessities of all, and the donations could thus be distributed with judgment, and in a manner to give the largest possible amount of relief.

The Committee here, being all intelligent business men, have the very best facilities for making purchases of supplies, and if the Legislature makes the appropriation referred to, it could not do better than to entrust it to them. To those who know the gentlemen composing the Committee, no assurance would be required that it would be faithfully expended, and every dollar honestly applied to the objects of the appropriation.

The supplies would necessarily be compelled to come here for shipment to the South, and if they were passed over to this association, upon their arrival, they would be taken in charge and sent to their appropriate destination. There are now two or three different Societies in Kentucky engaged in this noble and benevolent work. Not knowing each other's intentions, they are almost certain to come in contact with each other with their benefactions very frequently, which it is not desirable should occur, for in this way too much is sometimes sent to some counties, while others are left entirely unsupplied.

The horrible and wide-spread suffering, principally for food, existing in many portions of the South, appeals to the benevolent feelings of every sympathizing heart, and there is quite as much anxiety that whatever contributions are made should be properly distributed as that they should be made in the first instance. No matter how large the contributions may be there is not the slightest probability that they will be more than adequate to the wants of the afflicted section for which they are intended, and as it is certain that the amount of aid extended will be limited it becomes a matter of the first importance that it should be judiciously applied. This we are inclined to believe, can be more satisfactorily done by the Louisville Association than by any other agency, and as they are willing to accept and discharge this labor of love we hope that it may be placed in their hands.

## Radical Decency.

The Jacobin leaders have a mortal horror of seeing the public money going anywhere except into their own pockets. From the opulent and purse-proud manufacturer of Massachusetts, who gathers in his two hundred per cent. profits, wrung from the toil of thousands of laboring women and children, to the half-starved malignant of the Frankfort Commonwealth, who ekes out a scanty subsistence by his shameless pandering to Northern prejudice, the same selfish principle governs and controls. A proposition has been introduced into the Legislature which we believe will receive the hearty approval of every right thinking man and woman in the State, to make an appropriation for the relief of the suffering poor of the Southern States. We have seen no expression against the beneficent proposition except in the columns of the Frankfort Commonwealth. That reckless and unprincipled sheet advertises its own heartlessness by denouncing and opposing it, and characterizes it as a measure "*professedly*" for "aiding the suffering poor of the South, but *really* to sustain and support the chivalry in idleness and dissipation." And yet in another portion of the same article it claims that the Unionists of Kentucky have been and are now "foremost and most liberal" in the "benevolent work" of contributing to the necessities of "the suffering poor in the South." Words are inadequate to express the contempt which all honorable minds must feel for one who can thus shamelessly expose his want of those feelings which do honor to the human heart, and show that men are not utterly depraved.

With the wail of widows and orphans, and their agonizing cry for bread ringing in his ears, the editor of the Commonwealth replies by indecent taunts instead of words of sympathy, and spits his venom when every human impulse should prompt him to give substantial aid. We envy not the feelings of the man so lamentably deficient in noble and generous emotions, and so reckless of his own fame.

# XXXIX CONGRESS.

## SECOND SESSION.

SENATE..... ....WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.

Bill to prevent and punish illegal voting in the District of Columbia passed.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs be instructed to report the facts connected with the late massacre at Fort Philip Kearney, and what legislation is necessary to protect the settlers from Indian depredations.

MR. SUMNER called up the resolution calling upon the President for any correspondence with Mr. Motley, respecting his resignation as Minister to Vienna. Resolution agreed to.

MR. BROWN introduced a bill to amend an act entitled an act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific Ocean, and to facilitate the early construction of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, which provides that the company shall also have the right to construct a branch from a point on the Kansas line to the Southern boundary of the United States, in the direction of the waters of the Gulf of California, whenever the proper authorities of Mexico shall have made the necessary concession, for so much of a connecting road as shall lie within the territory of Mexico. This company is empowered to accept such concessions and hold the same as part of its franchise and co-operative property.

MR. HENDERSON introduced a bill to aid in the construction of the Kansas and Neosho Valley railroad.

MR. WADE offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for copies of all the reports regarding the investigation into the condition of Indian affairs, ordered by Congress in 1865. Tabled.

The tariff bill was taken up and read. Several amendments (most of them verbal) were adopted.

Vors Leith was inserted so as to include it among cordials, liquors and bitters, upon which a duty of $2 50 per gallon was imposed. In the paragraph on wines, irrespective of value, 50c per gallon. The words, "irrespective of value, cost of cask included," were stricken out, and the words imported in casks were inserted. The following was adopted: On all wines imported in bottles not otherwise herein provided for, two dollars per dozen on bottles of less than a pint each; three dollars per dozen on bottles of more than a pint. The amendment was adopted repealing the act of 1779, allowing for drawbacks on wines. The words, "on pain of forfeiture," were added after the words, "and no entry of any imported cigars shall be allowed of less quantity than three thousand in a single case."

The duty on flax packed, and known as dressed lint, was changed from 20 to 30 per cent. The words "on silk plush for the manufacture of hats, thirty five per cent. ad valorem" were inserted. The ad valorem duty on linen threads, yarns, linen and skins, &c., was changed from 30 to 35 per cent.

A proviso was adopted that no iron except railroad iron and scrap shall pay duty of less than 25 per cent., ad valorem. Duty on nickel was changed from 15 per cent., ad valorem, to 30 cents per pound. On acetate of lead, from 10 to 15 cents per pound. On acids, from 10 to 15 cents. On cream tartar, from 7 to 10 cents. On bromine, from 40 to 75 cents per pound. On bromide of potassium, from 65 cents to $1 per pound. On corrosive sublimate and cyanide, 50 cents. Mercury, red oxide of mercury, red precipitate and other salts and preparations of mercury not otherwise provided for from 20 per cent. ad valorem, to 15c per pound. Muriate of lime and citrate of lime, from 20 per cent ad valorem to 10c per pound on muriate and 15c per pound on citrate. On oil of Ergot, from $5 to $10 per pound. A proviso was adopted that on all medicine compounds of which distilled spirits are a component part, the duty upon such distilled spirits shall be added to the duty on the manufactured drug.

The duty on grindstones, finished, was changed from 20 per cent. ad valorem to $5 per ton. On building or monumental stone, finished, from 35 per cent. ad valorem to $2 per ton of 13 cubic feet.

On imported books and printed matter from 30c per pound to 35 per cent. ad valorem.

On barley from 15 to 20c per bushel.

The following was added to the free list of printed bill: Animals imported as specimens of natural history, and regalia used for religious ceremonies.

The reading of the bill was almost concluded when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

MR BAKER introduced a joint resolution declaring that the ten communities lately in rebellion are left without civil government by the overthrow of the rebellion, and that the pretended governments since set up therein through the military interference of the President of the United States, are *de facto* governments of military origin, without civil foundation, and are not valid State governments under the Constitution of the United States, and can only become such, if at all, by being so recognized and declared by Congress in due form of law. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

MR. BROMWELL asked leave to introduce a joint resolution declaring the power of amending the constitution. It resolves, after a long preamble, that in ratifying amendments to the constitution, as well those now pending as those which may hereafter be proposed by Congress, the States not represented in Congress shall not be entitled to any vote and shall be incapable either of accepting or rejecting any such amendment, and that when any amendment to the constitution is proposed by Congress it shall be adopted two-thirds of the States recognized by Congress as lawfully entitled to vote on it.

MR LEBLOND moved that leave be not granted. The vote resulted as follows: Yeas 94 Nays 35. Resolution referred to Committee on Reconstruction.

MR HILL introduced a joint resolution suspending retirement of cancellation of legal tender notes for two years. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

MR. WILLIAMS asked leave to introduce a bill to regulate the practice and define the power of the Supreme Court in certain cases. It provides that all cases of writ of error from and appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, wherein is thrown in question the validity of a statute or other authority of the United States or the validity of a statute or of any authority exercised under any State, on the ground of repugnance with the Constitution or laws of the United States.

The hearing shall be had only before a full bench of the Judges of such court, and no judgment shall be rendered, or any decision given against the validity of any statute or any authority exercised by the United States unless with conference of all the Judges of such court.

MR LEBLOND objected. The question was taken, and resulted in yeas, 101; nays, 30. The bill was therefore introduced, and referred to Judiciary Committee.

MR MORRILL, from the Committee on Ways and Means, asked leave to report a bill to provide for the sale of gold, for the purpose of putting it on its passage.

MR. WILSON objected.

MR. MORRILL moved to suspend the rule for the purpose of enabling him to report the bill.

The bill was read. It directs that whenever any sale of coin is made from the Treasury of the United States, public notice of at least four days shall be given in one daily newspaper of Washington and New York, designating the amount to be sold, inviting proposals for any part thereof, and naming place and hour up to which sealed proposals will be received, the terms of payment, and when and where such proposals will be opened—to be addressed to the Assistant Treasurer, at New York, and opened and declared by him in the presence of such persons as may choose to attend at the time designated in the notice.

No proposals to be considered unless accompanied by a certificate of deposit in the Treasury of the United States, of five per cent. of the amount of coin bid for in such proposals, which is to be received in part payment when the proposal is accepted, or refunded to the parties when not accepted. The payment for coin may be received in compound interest notes with interest accrued thereon. Assistant Treasurer, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is to have the right to reject the whole or any part of such proposal: Provided, that none but the highest bids shall be accepted, and different bids at the same rate shall be accepted only pro rata.

Rules suspended—118 against 30.

MR. DELANO moved to amend the bill by making notice not less than six days.

MR. MORRILL accepted the amendment. The bill passed.

MR BUCKLAND introduced a bill to amend the act of March 3d so as to prevent any further withdrawing or diminution of legal tender notes. Referred to the Committee on Banking.

MR. MAYNARD introduced a bill for the publication of the laws in States recently in rebellion. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

MR. STOKES introduced a bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Tennessee river. Referred.

The SPEAKER introduced a bill relative to Michigan City Harbor Company. Referred.

MR WARD, of New York, asked leave to offer the following:

WHEREAS, By the laws of the State of Maryland, persons who were disloyal to the Government of the United States or gave aid and encouragement to the recent rebellion are deprived of elective franchise;

Whereas it is alledged that at the last election in the State of Maryland large numbers of the persons disqualified as aforesaid, did vote for Representative of the fortieth Congress and other officers;

And whereas it is further alledged that armed forces of the United States were ordered by Federal authorities to aid and co operate with the executive authorities of the State of Maryland, and others who were engaged with them, in overriding the Constitution and laws as aforesaid and securing the votes of rebels and persons disqualified as aforesaid, and whereby qualified and loyal voters of Maryland were deterred from a free exercise of the elective franchise, and from assisting and preventing the violation of their Constitution and laws as aforesaid; therefore

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Elections shall inquire into and report whether the Constitution and laws have been violated as aforesaid, and whether the President, or any one under his command has in any manner interfered with said election, and has in any way used, or threatened to use the military power of the nation with reference to said election; and if so, whether it was upon the requisition of the Governor of Maryland, and the committee shall have power to send for persons and papers.

After discussion the resolution was adopted—103 against 35.

A bill was introduced to amend the negro suffrage bill for the District of Columbia, by abolishing all disfranchisement on account of sex. Referred to Committee for District of Columbia.

MR. UPSON introduced a bill to provide for supplying the State library of each State with one copy of each volume of the reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court hereafter, annually as published. Referred.

MR. DRIGGS introduced a bill to authorize the pre-emption and sale of town property in Great Salt Lake City, Utah. Referred.

MR. FERRY introduced a bill to amend the act further to prevent smuggling.

MR. WILSON, of Iowa, introduced a bill to fix and establish the fees and charges of agents and attorneys for collecting claims for pay, bounties, and pensions. Referred.

MR. COBB introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution. Referred to the Judiciary.

Also a bill to provide for a distribution of the reward offered by the President for the capture of Jeff Davis. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

MR. GARFIELD introduced a bill for the examination of the Treasury and other executive departments. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

MR. INGERSOLL asked leave to introduce a resolution appropriating $25,000 for distribution to the poor of the District of Columbia through Major Gen. Howard and the Mayor of Washington.

MR. WILSON objected.

An executive communication was received transmitting the report of the Secretary of War on the case of Geo. St. Ledger Grenfel, and other matters of minor interest.

On motion of Farquhar, the Select Committee on the murder of United States soldiers in South Carolina was directed to inquire into the public whipping of United States citizens in North Carolina, particularly in Raleigh and its vicinity, and the burning to death of citizens in South Carolina when confined in jail.

On motion of Mr. Ketchum, the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing a law for the redemption of one cent, two cent, three cent, and five cent coin at the treasury, and by the assistant treasurers of the United States, when presented in sums not less than ten dollars.

On motion of Mr. Banks the Committee on Library was authorized to contract with Bierstadt for two paintings, thoroughly American in character, representing some prominent feature of scenery or important event in American history, to fill two unoccupied panels in the House chamber.

The House proceeded to the discussion of Mr. Stevens' reconstruction bill, and was addressed by Mr. Kerr in opposition, and Mr. Bigby in support of the bill. The former sustained the President's policy in reference to the establishment of State Governments in the South.

Recess till 7 30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

MR. TRIMBLE spoke against the reconstruction bill as a bill of attainder and *ex post facto* law.

MR. DODGE opposed the bill. He differed entirely from the general sentiment on the Republican side of the House, thinking himself that Congress had already committed itself against their view that the States recently in rebellion were not States in the Union. He had failed to find in either Stevens' or Ashley's bill the first thing that promised peace or conciliation or harmony. He also deprecated the impeachment of the President.

MR HISE made an argument against the bill. He declared himself opposed to giving any substantial cause for revolution and resistance. In his opinion, there never had been a State out of the Union, and none but States could govern or be governed by the Congress of the United States. The power was primary and full to admit States into the Union, but there was no power conferred upon Congress or reserved but the States to expel or to take a State out. The details of the bill show that it contemplated the establishment of a despotism in the South—a despotism in a country where nothing but a free representative government had ever existed or could ever exist. He contended that not for a moment was the representative right of the Southern States ever destroyed.

House adjourned.

SENATE.........WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.

MR. WILSON introduced a bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers, sailors, and marines in the late war. Each person who has been and shall be hereafter honorably discharged is to receive $8⅓ per month for every month of service; widows and heirs of deceased soldiers receive the same. Referred to the Military Committee.

THE CHAIR submitted a communication from the Governor of Missouri, announcing the election of Senator Drake.

MR. WILLEY rose to a question of privilege and read a letter from the postmaster of Wheeling disclaiming responsibility for all but one article formerly read as from his paper denunciatory of the President, the rest being taken from other papers.

MR. HENDERSON, from the Indian Committee, reported, without amendment, the House joint resolution to authorize persons who settled and made improvements on land now included in the Sioux reservation, Minnesota, before the boundaries of said reservation were surveyed, to enter the lands thus settled as in other cases of preemption.

MR. GRIMES, from the Naval Committee, reported adversely upon the bill providing for the appointment of a naval Judge Advocate General and of a Solicitor for the Navy Department; also upon the bill relative to the appointment of enlisted persons at the naval academy; all of which were indefinitely postponed.

MR. NORTON introduced the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Whereas, It is alleged that by the construction of the Department of the Interior of several acts of Congress granting lands to aid in the construction of certain railroads, settlers are deprived of full benefit of pre-emption and homestead law, therefore—

*Resolved*, That the Commissioner of public lands be directed to inquire what, if any legislation, is necessary to correct such construction, and report by bill or otherwise

MR. CHANDLER introduced a bill to amend an act entitled an act for the disposal of coal lands, town property and the public domain. It gives to persons in possession the right to purchase at minimum rates at any time before the day fixed for the sale of lands; and also provides that no entry of town sites shall hereafter have validity until approved by the Commissioner of the general land office. Referred.

MR POLAND introduced a bill fixing the salaries of judges of superior courts of territories at $2,500. Referred.

MR. WILLIAMS introduced a bill to provide for the registration of electors in Territories.

MR. LANE called up the bill to regulate the appointment of pension agents. The Senate refused to reconsider the vote by which certain House amendments were concurred in and further amended. The bill goes back to the House.

The tariff bill was taken up. Some amendments were adopted, including one to make it go into effect April 1st.

MR. CATTELL made a protective tariff speech, in the course of which he gave the following official statistics of the value in gold of the annual product of the people of the United States for 1860: Agriculture, $1,609,000,000; manufactures, $1,917,000,000; mining, $100,000,000; fishing, $15,000,000; hunting, $200,000; wood cutting $25,000,000; domestic commerce, $1,500,000,000; foreign commerce, $190,000,000; net annual earnings on exchange of products with foreign countries, viz: from imports and exports, carrying passengers and increased value of lands, $3,400,000,000; total gold values, $6,756,000,000; or reduced to currency at 149 per cent the estimate for 1866, $9,458,000,000; in 1860 $6,000,000,000 gold value were consumed during the year, leaving $756,000,000 surplus or annual gain. The product of 1866 was about the same as of 1860, surplus amounting to $1,057,000,000 of currency; and of this amount $561,000,000 was paid to the Government in the form of taxes.

MR. SPRAGUE was called on to mention the necessity of increased protection to the linen interest in this country. He thought unmanufactured flax ought to be admitted duty free so as to encourage the manufacturing of linen in this country.

The Senate went into extra sesion, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, for the remainder of the session. His health requiring travel for relief and relaxation.

MR. PAINE introduced a bill to punish obstructions of railways used for the transportation of United States mails. Referred.

MR SCHENCK introduced a bill for the sale of Hot Springs reservation, in Arkansas. Referred.

MR. DONNELLY introduced a bill to facilitate the construction of a branch of the Union Pacific railroad, from Sioux City to the head of Lake Superior.

A resolution to pay Coffroth, of Penn., Voorhees, of Ind., and Brooks, of N. Y., increased compensation from beginning of the Thirty-ninth Congress to the time they were unseated, was adopted by 94 to 38.

MR. WILSON reported the House bill introduced by Mr. Bingham, December 10th, to declare valid and conclusive certain proclamations of the President, and acts in pursuance thereof, or of his order, in the suppression of the late rebellion against the United States, with sundry amendments. The amendments were agreed to and the bill recommitted, the committee to give one day's notice of its being reported. The bill, as amended, legalizes all the acts of the President after the 4th of March, 1861, to the 1st of December, 1865, respecting martial law, military trials or commissions, arrest and imprisonment of rebels or their aiders and abettors, of violators of the laws and usages of war, and of those guilty of disloyal practices.

MR. BOUTWELL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a substitute for the House bill, to prescribe an oath to public officers, members of the bar, &c. The substitute provides that no person shall be permitted to act as an attorney or counsellor in any court of the United States who has been guilty of treason, bribery, or any other felony, or engaged in any rebellion against the Government of the United States, or giving aid or encouragement to the enemies of the United States in armed hostility thereto. The second section declares the first section to be the rule of every court of the United States; and the third section makes it the duty of judges, when the suggestion is made in open court that any person acting as attorney or counselor of the court, or proposing so to act, is debarred by the provisions of this act, or when the judge shall believe such person to be so barred, to ascertain whether such person has been guilty of treason, murder, or other felony, or has been engaged in any rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who has given comfort or encouragement to the enemies of the United States in armed hostility thereto, and if the court be of the opinion that such person has been guilty of such crimes, to debar such person from the office of attorney or counselor.

Mr. Boutwell, in briefly explaining and advocating the bill, said there were five judges in the highest tribunal of the land who had not sufficient self-respect to enact rules and enforce regulations that would protect themselves from the foul contamination of conspirators and traitors against the Government. The time had come when the legislative department of the Government should exercise its powers to declare who shall be officers of the Government in the administration of the courts of law. This bill was for that purpose, and he hoped the House would pass it. He moved the previous question

Messrs. Chandler, Rogers, and Hall spoke briefly against the bill and defended the Supreme Court.

Messrs. Wilson, Dawes and Boutwell spoke in favor of the bill.

The previous question was seconded, the bill ordered engrossed, and read a third time.

Considerable time was consumed in dilitory motions by Democrats, during which the Speaker presented an executive communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the information required by Mr. Allison's resolution some days since, in reference to United States bonds. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Also a communication transmitting reports relative the loss of the Evening Star, and the wreck of the Commodore. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. A number of petitions were presented of the usual miscellaneous character, one asking for the impeachment of the President.

A good deal of time was spent in bringing in absentees and hearing their explanations.

The House spent the whole evening on dilatory motions on the part of the Democrats, to prevent action on Mr. Boutwell's test oath bill. At eleven o'clock there was no prospect of a compromise. An all-night session was deemed inevitable.

HOUSE......WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

The House remained in session till eight o'clock, when an offer of compromise came from the Republican side.

MR. BOUTWELL suggested that the House adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock, when, between that and noon, the Democrats who wished to debate the bill could do so.

The House took a recess till 11 o'clock, when it reassembled and concluded Tuesday's session.

MR. FINCH made a speech against Mr. Boutwell's bill to impose the test oath on attorneys and counsellors practicing in Federal courts.

MESSRS. NIBLACK and BOYER followed on the same side.

At one minute before twelve the House adjourned, but was immediately called to order for to-day's session. All dilatory motions were withdrawn, and Mr. Boyer continued his remarks.

MR. BOUTWELL closed the debate in favor of the bill at half-past 12. The vote was then taken, and it passed—yeas 109, nays 42.

MR. COBB presented a memorial from the Legislature of Wisconsin in reference to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812.

On motion of MR. PIKE the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing, in whole or part, the tonnage tax, and of adopting a system of deferential duties, favoring American ships, that they may have a share of the transportation of foreign merchandise.

MR. WILSON, from the Judiciary Committee, reported Mr. Shellabarger's bill to declare and protect all privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States in the several States. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

On motion of MR. NIBLACK, the Judiciary Committee obtained leave to report, at any time, a bill to establish the eight hour system.

MR. MORRIS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill providing for an additional term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the eastern district of Arkansas, at Little Rock, on the 2d Monday in October annually. Passed.

He also reported adversely the House bill to amend the act to regulate the time and manner of election of United States Senator Tabled.

MR COOK, from the same committee, reported back adversely the following bills, which were tabled:

To amend the laws in relation to judgment on liens.

To enable citizens of the United States to record deeds of lands lying in States other than the States of their residence.

For the relief of loyal and innocent part-owners of personal property forfeited on account of criminal acts by the other part-owners.

MR. COOK also reported, from the same committee, the following bills:

To limit the time for bringing suits before the Court of Claims, provided that petitions shall be filed six years from the time the claims arose. Passed.

To amend the act of February 26, 1853, to regulate fees and costs of clerks and marshals of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States.

By previous order of the House the Sergeant at arms presented at the bar 41 members who were under arrest for being absent without leave yesterday.

The House agreed to discharge those who were brought in after the first call, and that others be discharged on the payment of double the usual fines.

The bill last reported by the Judiciary Committee was discussed and recommitted.

MR. BOUTWELL, from same committee, reported back the House bill to amend the act of March, 1792, declaring what officer shall act as President of the United States in case of vacancies in the offices of President and Vice-President. The law provides that in case of the removal by death, resignation, or incapacity of both the President and Vice President, the President pro tem. of the Senate shall preside temporarily; and in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House; and in case there is no speaker, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; in case there shall be no Chief Justice, then the oldest commissioned Justice of the Supreme Court shall act as President of the United States until the disability be removed or a President elected. The Secretary of State shall, if the Senate and House of Representatives by concurrent resolution so request and direct, forthwith cause a notification of the vacancies to be made to the Executive of each State, and cause the same to be published in at least one newspaper of each State, requiring electors to be chosen within thirty-four days preceding Tuesday after the first Wednesday in December. It is made the duty of persons discharging the duties and powers of the President, if Congress is not in session, to convene Congress immediately.

After some discussion it was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

The Post-office Appropriation bill was considered and passed. The items thereof have already been published.

The Senate then adjourned.

SENATE.

Various petitions and memorials were presented.

On motion of Mr. Henderson, the Military Committee was instructed to enquire whether under the present legislation, the ten regiments of Missouri State Militia, mustered into the United States service, are entitled to the bounty; and if not, as to the expediency of so amending the bounty law that they be so entitled.

MR. HARRIS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill providing that persons confined in State penitentiaries under sentence of Federal courts, who shall conduct themselves so that no charge of misconduct can be sustained against them, shall have a deduction of one month in each year made for term of sentence.

MR. CHANDLER introduced a bill to construe the act of 1866 to prevent smuggling, so it shall not affect any right of suit or prosecution which may have accrued under any prior act of Congress previous to July 18, 1866.

MR. NORTON introduced a bill amendatory of the homestead law, providing in case any person who was in the military or naval service at the date of the passage of said act, and who was resident on any public lands under pre-emption, or upon which *bona fide* settlement had been made within a period of five years, the settlement required by the act, shall be estimated from May 20, 1862. The bill was referred.

MR. RAMSEY introduced a bill amendatory of the postal laws. It modifies the fee on postal money orders viz: 10 cents for any order not exceeding $10, and 15 cents for an order above $30. The compensation of deputy postmasters for the payment of money orders is raised to ¼ of 1 per cent.

Among other provisions is one for the appointment of a superintendent of the foreign mail in the Postoffice Department, at a salary of $3,000, and a superintendent of dead letters, at a salary of $2,000. The bill was referred.

MR. WILSON introduced a bill for the establishment of Howard University for the education of youths in the District of Columbia. Referred.

The House bill prescribing a test oath for lawyers practicing in U. S. Courts was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill was passed confirming the title of John E. Bouligny, deceased, formerly member of Congress, to a tract of 75,000 acres of land in Louisiana.

The Tariff bill was taken up.

MR. SPRAGUE moved to amend by increasing the duty on brown linen, duck canvas, padding, &c., 4 cents per square yard and 35 cents per cwt. ad valorem.

MR SHERMAN spoke of the general subject of tariff and revenues. He said all the revenue required to be raised in gold must be raised by revenue on imported goods. While we have a depreciated currency, it would be idle to require domestic duties in gold. That would be to legalize a currency and repudiate it. With imported goods it is different. All imported goods are bought with gold.

All transactions on imported goods are based on gold, and, being the product of foreign countries, must be paid in gold, the only money known to the commerce of the world. The financial policy of the Constitution during the war compels us to now raise a very large amount of money in gold. The gold bonds of the United States, according to the statement of the Secretary, is $82,480,581.

By the terms of all the outstanding bonds except compound interest notes, they are convertible into gold bearing bonds at 6 per cent. This conversion must be met within a year or little more. When they are converted the amount that will be required in gold to meet the interest obligations of the Government will be $131,553,977. In addition to this there must be raised an amount required to maintain our foreign intercourse and other liabilities growing out of treaties, &c., which it is estimated will amount to $600,000.

The aggregate amount of gold necessary for the present year will be not less than $140,000,000. In addition to this there are bonds which are to be paid in gold, $16,000,000 of which will mature within the next fiscal year. With necessity for the United States to raise $140,000,000, a year in gold, is it absurd to talk of a free trade tariff, and it is unnecessary to talk of protective tariff, because we cannot possibly frame a tariff to raise $140,000,000 in gold without protecting, to a very large extent, our home industry. To extend that this amount is levied on articles that may be produced in this country it operates for protection.

The rate of interest to be levied on articles of this kind under this bill will not be less than fifty per cent ad valorem. It is manifest then that the main object of the tariff bill is to produce one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. We may very probably have the question of protection under discussion as a matter of detail, because it would be impossible to frame a tax bill without protection. It is sometimes said that the present tariff bill will produce that amount, because during the last fiscal year it produced one hundred and seventy nine millions of dollars. This is not correct.

During the last year our importations swelled beyond any former experience in this country. It yielded us a revenue of $179,000,000; but under the very same law the year before it was only $84,000,000. The cause of this great increase is easily explained. When the war closed the Southern States were depleted of everything, produced by foreign as well as domestic manufactures. Merchants in the North had been lightening their stock yet lower; and with the sudden fall in gold, which followed the close of the war, they imported very largely. We cannot depend for the next fiscal year upon the present tariff bill. It will not raise more than $125,000,000 or $130,000,000. The pending bill proposed an advance of about 10 per cent. on manufactures.

MR. SHERMAN then examined the details of the bill, explaining the motives that actuated the committee in adopting different rates established by the bill.

MR. FESSENDEN opposed the amendment of Sprague. It would not do to leave the formation of the tariff to manufacturers. They have too much interest in it, and as it has been said there is a great deal of human nature in men.

MR. JOHNSON spoke in favor of the principle of protection, as it was essential to the welfare of the country at the present time.

MR. SPRAGUE'S amendments were disagreed to, as were several others of a similar nature.

MR. FOSTER moved the amendment reducing the duty on salt, which was rejected.

Adjourned.

# THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

[Reported for the Louisville Courier.]

SENATE.

MONDAY, January 21, 1867.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

An unfinished report from the Finance Committee—An act for the benefit of W. G. Hoover, of Allensville, in Todd county. Rejected.

Mr. Swigert—Finance—A House bill for the benefit of J. L. Robinson, late Sheriff of Hopkins county, with an amendment, which was adopted, and the bill then passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of Mason Morris, Sheriff of Livingston county. Amended and passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of Thomas J. Forear, late Sheriff of Graves county, with an amendment, which was adopted, and the bill passed.

Mr. Worthington—Same—A bill for the benefit of James A. Hammon, late Sheriff of Breckinridge county. Passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of J. C. Burchett, late Sheriff of Simpson county. Passed.

Mr. O. P. Johnson—Same—A House bill for the benefit of J. H. Eason, late sheriff of Boyle county. Passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of E. M. Grider, assessor of Clinton county. Passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of G. J. Bosley, of Washington county. Passed.

Mr. Lilly—Same—A bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Breathitt county. Passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of E. F. Adkins, of Whitley county. Passed.

Same—A bill to appropriate fifty thousand dollars for the starving poor of the South. Asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same. The committee was discharged, and the bill referred to a select committee of Messrs. Worthington, Carlisle, and Wm. Johnson.

Mr. Chandler—A House bill to incorporate the Lexington Passenger and Freight Railroad Company. With sundry amendments, which were adopted, and the bill then passed.

Mr. Halbert—Same—A House bill to authorize the Clarke County Court to take stock in turnpike roads in Clarke county. Passed.

Mr. Harrison—Judiciary—A House bill to incorporate the Louisville Woodenware Manufacturing Company; with an amendment. Adopted and passed.

Same—A House bill to amend the charter of the Bowling Green Manufacturing Company. Passed.

Same—A bill to build a jail or repair the present jail in Jefferson county. Passed.

Mr. Bigger—Same—A bill to incorporate the Kentucky Capital Lead Mining and Smelting Company. Passed.

Same—A bill to repeal the 2d section of the amended charter of Paducah and to amend said charter. Passed.

Same—A bill to provide fire-proof vaults for the county courts of this Commonwealth.

Same—A bill to require the county courts to insure public buildings.

Same—A bill to establish a court of common pleas in the 1st, 3d, and 14th judicial districts.

Same—A bill to amend the law of appeals from county courts. All of the above ordered to be printed and placed in orders of the day.

Same—A bill to incorporate the McCracken and Ballard gravel road company. Passed.

Same—A bill to incorporate the Southwestern Insurance Company. Passed.

Mr. Carlisle—Same—A bill to incorporate the Molders' and Plasterers' Institution, of Covington, Kentucky. Passed.

Mr. Cook—Propositions and Grievances—A bill to empower jailers to summon and control guards. Passed.

Same—A bill applying the Mechanics' lien law to Rockcastle county. Passed.

Mr. O. P. Johnson—Same—A bill to change the boundary line of the Jackson voting precinct, in Breathitt county. Passed.

Same—A bill to change the voting place in Breathitt county. Passed.

Mr. Riffe—Religion—A House bill to change the name of the Polish House of Israel of the city of Louisville. Passed.

Mr. Bruner—Revised Statutes—A House bill to incorporate the town of Allensville Station, in Todd county, with an amendment. Adopted and passed.

Same—A House bill to authorize the police judge of the town of Litchfield to appoint a town marshal. Passed.

Same—A bill to amend the charter of the Crescent Mining Company. Passed.

Mr. Carlisle—Same—A bill for the benefit of the Covington and Lexington turnpike road company. Finance.

Same—A bill to amend chapter 34 of the Revised Statutes. Ordered to be printed and placed in the orders of the day.

Mr. Cleveland—Banks—A bill to prevent the issuing and circulation of counterfeit bank notes. Passed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

A House bill to regulate the sale of tobacco in the city of Louisville. Orders of the day.

Mr. Swigert—Leave—A bill to erect a monument over the graves of the late Governors Letcher and Crittenden.

Mr. Parker—A bill to incorporate the Cincinnati, Lexington, and East Tennessee Railroad Company.

Same—A bill to incorporate a navigation, mining, and manufacturing company.

Same—A bill for the benefit of School Districts Nos. 20, 71, and 41 of Pulaski county.

Mr. J. J. Landram—A bill to amend the law allowing the county courts to levy an advalorem tax.

Same—A bill to change the time of holding the Gallatin quarterly court.

Same—A bill to amend chapter 20, article 3 of the Revised Statutes.

Mr. Chandler—A bill for the benefit of School District No. 34, in Taylor county.

Mr. Cook—A bill to give county judges jurisdiction in riots, routs, and breaches of the peace.

Mr. Botts—Resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the propriety of increasing the salary of circuit judges. Adopted.

Mr. O. P. Johnson—Requiring report from the Board of Internal Improvements. Adopted.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A House act to incorporate the Merchants' and Traders' company. Amended and passed.

A Senate bill to amend chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes. Amended in the House, concurred in, and passed.

A Senate bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Taylor county. Amended in the House; amendment concurred in and passed.

Report of the select committee on the removal of the capital postponed until Wednesday next at 11 o'clock.

House resolution in regard to the call of yeas and nays on bill appropriating money. Adopted.

A Senate bill to quiet disturbances growing out of the late rebellion. Orders of the day.

A House bill to amend the law amending the penal laws of this Commonwealth. Passed.

A Senate bill concerning the competency of witnesses. Made special order for Thursday at 10½ o'clock.

A Senate bill to require the clerk of the Court of Appeals to record the opinions of the appellate court. Amended, and then 12 o'clock having arrived, the joint order for balloting for

UNITED STATES SENATOR

was in order, and the Senate adjourned to the hall of the House of Representatives, and, after balloting, the Senate returned to their chamber and adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILL REPORTED.

Mr. Hawthorne—Corporations—An act to amend the charter of the United Life, Fire, and Marine Insurance Company. Passed.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. Hudson offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, It appears from the Auditor's report that the stocks owned by the State in Internal Improvements, the actual value of which is uncertain, amounting in the aggregate to $4,840,475 00.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Sinking Fund be instructed to examine into the propriety of selling said stocks for the purpose of paying off the State debt as far as possible, and report by bill or otherwise.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Varnon—Ways and Means—A bill for the benefit of B. Mills, sheriff of Wayne county. Passed.

Same—A bill requiring real estate to be listed for taxation in the county in which the same is situated, with an amendment. Passed.

Mr. Hudson—Same—A bill for the benefit of W. P. Maddox, administrator of A. J. Wright, late Sheriff of Trimble county.

Mr. Potter—Senate bill for the benefit of Hardin county. Passed.

Mr. Oglevie—Same—A bill for the benefit of C. J. Halstead, late sheriff of Livingston county. Passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of W. A. L. B. Sharp, late sheriff of Estill county, and his sureties. Passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of Wm. Ryan, late sheriff of Calloway county. Passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of James B. Cook, sheriff of Trimble county. Passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of Jas. M. Brown, late sheriff of Owen county. Passed.

Mr. Priest—Same—A bill to amend an act for the benefit of W. J. Fields, late sheriff of Carter county. Passed.

Mr. Draffin—Internal Improvements—A Senate bill to amend the several acts in relation to the Jefferson and Brownsboro turnpike company. Passed.

Same—A Senate bill for the benefit of the turnpike roads leading from Lebanon and Burkesville. Passed.

Same—A Senate bill to increase the capital stock of the Louisville and Bardstown turnpike company. Passed.

Same—A Senate bill in relation to prosecutions against turnpike roads in which the State has an interest. Passed.

Same—A Senate bill for the benefit of the Green and Taylor county turnpike road company. Passed.

Same—A Senate bill to incorporate the Crab Orchard and Paint Lick turnpike road company. Passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of the Hopkinsville, Newstead and Linton turnpike road company. Passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of the Paint Lick and Buckeye turnpike company in Garrard county. Passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of the Joint Stock Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Madison county. Passed.

Same—Making a road law for Breckinridge county. Passed.

Mr. Poindexter—Education—Senate bill to reduce into one the several acts regarding Butler Academy. Passed

Mr. Priest—Agriculture and Manufactures—To establish a State Board of Emigration. Print and placed in orders of the day.

Mr. Lawrence—Banks—To incorporate the Tobacco Exchange Bank of Louisville. Passed.

Mr. Gatewood—County Courts—To change the time of holding the Edmonson quarterly and county courts. Passed.

Same—To repeal two acts to add a portion of Morgan county to the county of Wolfe. Special order for Thursday, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock.

Same—For the benefit of the Sheriff of Breathitt county. Passed.

Mr. Read—Circuit Courts—For the benefit of the policemen of the city of Louisville. [Allowed fifty cents as a witness fee for arrests made by them, to be paid by party arrested, provided said party is found guilty; also, may make arrests of persons charged with felonies and misdemeanors anywhere in the State.] Passed.

Mr. Carlisle—Revised Statutes—For the benefit of the estates of John R. and William R Woodfill, deceased, of Henry county. Passed.

Mr. R. T. Davis—Codes of Practice—Senate bill to amend title 11, sections 569 and 570, Civil Code of Practice. Print, and placed in orders of the day.

Mr J. W. Davis—Codes of Practice—A Senate bill to amend chapter 1, title 14, Civil Code of Practice. Passed.

Mr. Thomas—Corporations—For the benefit of the Baptist Church of Christ at Viney Fork, in Madison county. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the Green River Manufacturing Company. Passed.

Same—Senate bill to charter the Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company of Louisville. Passed.

Mr Lillard—Corporations—To amend and reduce into one the several acts incorporating the city of Lexington.

Same—To incorporate the Russellville Stone-quarry Company. Passed.

Same—Senate bill to incorporate the Southern Accidental Insurance Company. Passed.

Mr. Hawthorn—Corporations—Allowing Trustees of Bowling Green to convey a portion of Washington street. Passed.

Same—Senate bill to amend the charter of the Louisville Conference High School in the town of Hardinsburg. Passed.

Same—Senate bill to charter Jeffersontown, in Jefferson county. Passed.

Mr. Van Seggern—Corporations—To incorporate the Sisters of the Good Shepherd in the city of Louisville. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the Louisville Builders Association. Passed.

Mr. Lacy—Corporations—Senate bill to incorporate the People's Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Paducah. Passed.

Same—Senate bill to repeal an act entitled an act to incorporate the Nashville and Rowena Coal and Lumber Company. Passed.

Mr. Webb—Privileges and Elections—An act to establish an additional justices district in Breathitt county. Passed.

Same—A bill to change a voting place in Millar creek precinct, in Carroll county. Passed.

Same—To change the place of voting in the Locust precinct, in Carroll county. Passed.

Same—To change the place of voting in the Rollington precinct, in Oldham county. Passed.

Same—To change the place of voting in the Hogan precinct, in Logan county. Passed.

Mr. Roark—Privileges and Elections—To change the voting place in the Poor Fork precinct, in Harlan county. Passed.

Mr. Shutt—Privileges and Elections—For the benefit of David Howell and L. M Buford, Montgomery county. Passed.

Mr. Kennedy—Religion—To incorporate Pleasantville Lodge, No. 410, Free and Accepted Masons. Passed.

Mr. Bruce—Propositions and Grievances—To amend the town of Harrodsburg. Passed.

Mr. Corbett—County Courts—To authorize the County Court of Hancock county to impose taxes, and issue bonds for the purpose of erecting public buildings in said county. Passed.

JOINT SESSION.

At 12 o'clock the Senate came into the Hall of the House of Representatives, and proceeded with the election of

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Senator C. T. Worthington nominated the Hon. Aaron Harding.

Senator Baker withdrew the name of Hon. James Speed.

Senator J. D. Landrum nominated Hon. B. H. Bristow.

Representative Young withdrew the name of Hon. Garret Davis.

In withdrawing the name of Mr. Davis, Mr. Young had read the following letter from that gentleman, which was ordered to be spread upon the journal's of the two Houses, viz:

FRANKFORT, Jan. 17, 1866.

MESSRS. WRIGHT AND YOUNG:

GENTLEMEN—I appreciate the great importance of Kentucky being fully represented in the Senate of the United States during the whole of the session, to commence on the 4th of March. To effect this, my successor must be chosen at the present session of the Legislature. Balloting to make an election has taken place fruitlessly for several days. The continuance of my name before the Legislature for re-election cannot, I feel assured, aid it in making choice of a Senator, and might operate still further to postpone it. Therefore, with a view to the early consummation of this important business, and to prevent unnecessary waste of valuable time, I respectfully request you, severally, to withdraw my name from your respective Houses, or from the joint assembly of the two Houses, on the further balloting for Senator.

With profound gratitude to you both for the honor you did me in presenting my name for this office to your respective Houses, and also to all gentlemen who expressed their trust in me by voting to confer it upon me again, I subscribe myself your obliged and obedient servant.

GARRETT DAVIS.

The joint session then proceeded to ballot, which resulted as follows:

For Mr. Powell—Senators—Bigger, Carlisle, Cochran, Crosby, Garriott, Helm, Hammond, Wm. Johnson. Representatives—Alexander R. Bell, Bradley, Brien, Bush, Calhoon, Cockrill, Conklin, Corbett, Corbin, Covington, J. W. Davis, Duvall, Ford, Green, Hewlett, Hudson, Lawrence, Lillard, McDowell, McIlleary, Newell, Oglevie, Priest, Read, W. H. Reynolds, Sims, Thompson, Josiah Veech, Willingham, Woolfolk, Wright—40.

For Mr. Harding—Senators—Botts, Bruner, Chandler, Cleveland, Gorin, Halbert, Harrison, J. J. Landram, McKenzie, Riffe, Swigert, Thompson, Winfrey, C. T. Worthington, Wright. Representatives—Mr. Speaker, Buckner, Carlisle, Conner, Craycroft, R. T. Davis, Draffin, Gardner, Gatewood, Harlan, Harris, Hindman, Hodges, Kennedy, B. D. Lacy, Lusk, Lyon, McMillan, Mershon, Parrott, Potter, Rousseau, Thomas, Trabue, Varnon, Webb, Wolford, Wood, Young—44.

For Mr. Bristow—Senators—Baker, Black, Cardwell, Cook, O. P. Johnson, Lilly, J. D. Landrum, Parker, Patrick, Prall, Wm. J. Worthington. Representatives—Baker, Bruce, Burchett, Carr, Degman, Faris, Finnie, Gault, Gray, Haslip, Hawthorn, Huffaker, M. B. Lacey, McDaniel, Moores, Myers, Patrick, Poindexter, J. H. Reynolds, Riggs, Roark, Russell, Shephard, Shutt, Van Seggern, Jackson Veatch, Whitten and Yandell—39.

| | |
|---|---|
| For Mr. Powell | 40 |
| For Mr. Harding | 44 |
| For Mr. Bristow | 39 |
| Total | 123 |

Necessary to a choice, 62.

No one having received a majority of the votes cast, the joint session proceeded to take another vote, which resulted as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| For Mr. Powell | 40 |
| For Mr. Harding | 45 |
| For Mr. Bristow | 38 |
| Total | 123 |
| Necessary to a choice | 62 |

No one having received a majority of the votes cast, the joint session proceeded to take another vote, which resulted as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| For Mr. Powell | 39 |
| For Mr. Harding | 46 |
| For Mr. Bristow | 38 |
| Total | 123 |
| Necessary to a choice | 62 |

No one having received a majority of the votes cast, on motion, the joint session adjourned until 12 o'clock, M., to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 22, 1867.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Bruner—Revised Statutes—A bill connecting the town of East Maysville with the city of Maysville. Passed.

Mr. Gorin—Judiciary—A bill to charter the Board of Internal Improvements for Barren county and other purposes. Passed.

Same—A bill to incorporate the Bramlette Mining and Smelting company. Passed.

Same—A House bill to prevent the sale of spirituous and vinous liquors to minors. Passed.

Same—A House bill to incorporate the Logan county turnpike company. Passed.

Same—A House bill to incorporate the Henderson Fair company, with an amendment, which was adopted, and the bill passed.

Mr. Baker—County Courts—A bill to regulate the fees of county judges and justices of the peace. Print, and orders of the day.

Mr. Landram—Education—A House bill to incorporate a college in Hardin county. Passed.

Mr. Worthington—Same—A House bill amending the act incorporating the Jessamine Female Institute. Passed.

Same—A House bill to incorporate the Board of Education of the Louisville Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Passed.

Mr. Wright—Same—A House bill to incorporate the Lexington Library company. Passed.

Mr. Swigert—Internal Improvements—A House bill for the benefit of H. O. Merryman and his associate of Bullitt county. With an amendment; adopted and passed.

Same—A joint resolution from the House, giving State aid to railroads. Concurred with.

Mr. Cosby—Same—A House bill to incorporate the Louisville Transfer Railway company. Withdrawn.

Mr. Chandler—Same—A House bill to incorporate the turnpike road from Mitchellsville, Boyle county, to Liberty, in Casey county. Passed.

Same—A House bill to incorporate the Texas, Maxville and Riley Station turnpike road company. Passed.

Mr. Harrison—Judiciary—A House bill to incorporate the Kentucky Lumber, Mining and Manufacturing Company. Passed.

Same—A House bill to incorporate the Philharmonic Society of Louisville. Passed.

Same—A bill to designate the proper name and style of the Merchants' Hope Insurance Company. Passed.

Mr. J. J. Landram—Same—A bill to amend an act incorporating the town of Hustonville. Passed.

Same—A House bill to incorporate the German Benevolent Society of Louisville. Rejected.

Mr. Riffe—Religion—A bill to incorporate the Christian Church at Mayfield. Passed.

Mr. Bruner—Revised Statutes—A House bill to amend the charter of the Swiss Benevolent Society of Louisville. Passed.

Same—A House bill to authorize the appointment of a town marshal in Columbia, Adair county. Passed.

Same—A House bill to amend the act to incorporate the Young Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in Hodgenville. Passed.

Same—A House bill to repeal part of an act for the benefit of the towns of Scottsville and Franklin. Passed.

Same—A bill to give immediate effect to the amending act of the Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad Company. Passed.

Mr. Cleveland—Banks—A House bill to incorporate the Tobacco Exchange Bank of Louisville. Passed.

THE MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

An act to increase the jurisdiction of the County Judge of Fayette county. The Governor presented his objection to the bill in writing, and the veto was sustained by the Senate by a vote of 34 to none.

At 12 o'clock the Senate went into joint session with the House, and balloted for

UNITED STATES SENATOR,

after which the joint session adjourned, and the Senate returned to their chamber.

LEAVES AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Swigert—Leave—A bill to amend the charter of Masonic Savings Institute of Louisville.

Mr. Stone—Resolution in regard to the Feeble-minded Institute. Adopted.

Mr. McKenzie—Same—A bill to incorporate the Christian Coal Company.

Same—A bill to incorporate the Hopkins Coal company.

BILL TAKEN UP.

An act to regulate the sale of tobacco in Louisville. Passed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Mr. Webb presented the annual report of the Eminence Mutual Insurance Company, which was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on the Sinking Fund.

LEAVES.

Mr. Young—To incorporate Lynnland Female Institute of Hardin county.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Webb—Privileges and Elections—Creating an additional election precinct and justices' district in Ohio county. Passed.

Same—To change the line between voting districts Nos. 1 and 4, in Adair county. Passed.

Mr. Kennedy—To amend the penal laws in relation to carrying concealed or unconcealed weapons to places of religious worship. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Varnon—Ways and Means—For the benefit of Nancy T Whyte, of Green county. [Allowed to transact business in her own name, as though she were an unmarried woman.] Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Mr. Harlan, from the Committee on the Revised Statutes, to whom had been recommitted a bill to prohibit the importation and sale of Texas cattle, together with the amendment of Mr. Corbett, providing that the provisions of the bill should not apply to counties west of the Tennessee river, reported the same.

Said bill reads as follows:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That it shall be unlawful for any person, after this act takes effect, to import into this State, from any other State, any of that breed or kind of cattle known as Texas cattle; and it shall also be unlawful, after the first day of October, 1867, for any person to buy or sell any such cattle within the limits of this State, or to drive them from one point to another over the public highways; and any person who violates any of the provisions of this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to a penalty of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. A warrant for the arrest of any person charged with importing Texas cattle into this State, may be issued by any magistrate of any county in which said person may be found. A warrant for any other violation of this act must be issued in the county in which the offense is charged to have been committed. The magistrate issuing a warrant for a violation of this act shall hold the defendant to bail in a sum of not less than five hundred dollars, for his appearance at the first term of the Circuit Court of the county in which the warrant was issued (which court shall have jurisdiction to try him for the offense), to answer to any indictment that may be found against him; and, in default of bail, the magistrate shall commit the defendant to the county jail.

Sec. 3. This act shall take affect from its passage.

Mr. Corbett withdrew his amendment, and offered the following, viz.:

In the first line, after the word "effect," add the words "wilfully and maliciously;" and strike out "five hundred," and insert "one hundred;" strike out "five thousand" and insert "five hundred."

Mr. Buckner offered the following amendment, viz:

"Whereas, It appears to this General Assembly that cattle imported into this State from Texas spread among our native breeds a dangerous and fatal disease; now, therefore, for the purpose of preventing the introduction and spread of this disease"—

Add to the second section the following, viz:

"Provided, That in counties where the criminal jurisdiction of the Circuit Court has been transferred to a criminal or other court, such court shall have jurisdiction to try the offender."

The bill and amendments were then referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The House then took up the bill creating a conventional rate of interest. Said bill reads as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That section 1, chapter 53, of Revised Statutes, title "Interest and Usury," be amended to read as follows: The legal rate of interest, when no other rate is agreed upon, in writing, shall be at the rate of six dollars upon one hundred dollars for a year, and at the same rate for a greater or less sum, and for a longer or shorter period. Parties may agree, in writing, for the payment of interest, not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, on money due, or to become due, upon any contract.

Section 2. This act to take affect from its passage.

Mr. Draffin moved to strike out "eight" and insert "ten." Adopted.

Mr. Bush offered the following amendment, which was adopted, viz:

Add to the first section the following:

"Which shall not mature or become due within a less time than twelve months."

Mr. R. T. Davis moved to amend the bill by adding to the first section the following proviso:

Provided, That if a greater rate of interest than ten per cent per annum is reserved or stipulated for, in writing, all the interests so reserved shall not be recovered.

The further consideration of the bill and amendments were postponed until Monday at half-past ten o'clock.

The House then took up the bill to repeal two acts, entitled An act to add a portion of the county of Morgan to the county of Wolfe.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed until Wednesday, 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock.

The House then took up the bill to direct the Secretary of State to purchase the Digest of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals of this State prepared by M. H. Cofer. Passed—yeas 79, nays 9.

LEAVE.

Mr. Priest—To incorporate the Louisville Courier printing company.

BILL REPORTED.

Mr. Draffin—Select Committee—For the benefit of the jailer of Anderson county. Passed.

Mr. Potter—To amend the 6th section of an act, entitled, An act to incorporate the Bowling Green Building Company, approved 9th February, 1866.

JOINT SESSION.

The Senate then came into the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The journals of the joint session were read by the clerks of the respective Houses.

The joint session then proceeded to ballot for United States Senator, with the following result:

For Mr. Powell—Senators—Bigger, Carlisle, Cochran, Cosby, Garriott, Helm, Wm. Johnson. Representatives—Alexander, R. Bell, Bradley, Brien, Bush, Calhoon, Cockrill, Conklin, Corbett, Corbin, Covington, J. W. Davis, Duvall, Ford, Green, Hewlett, Hudson, Lawrence, Lillard, McDowell, McGrew, McIlleary, Newell, Oglevie, Priest, Reed, W. H. Reynolds, Sims, Thompson, Vanmeter, Josiah Veech, Willingham, Woolfolk, Wright—41.

For Mr. Harding—Senators—Botts, Bruner, Chandler, Cleveland, Dudley, Gorin, Halbert, Hammond, Harrison, J. J. Landram, McKenzie, Riffe, Stone, Swigert, Thompson, Winfrey, C. T. Worthington, Wright. Representatives—Mr. Speaker, Buckner, Carlisle, Conner, Craycroft, R. T. Davis, Draffin, Gardner, Gatewood, Harlan, Harris, Hindman, Hodges, Kennedy, B. D. Lacy, Lusk, Lyon, McMillan, Mershon, Parrott, Poindexter, Potter, Rodman, Rousseau, Thomas, Trabue, Varnon, Webb, Wolford, Wood, Young—49.

For Mr. Bristow—Senators—Baker, Black, Cardwell, Cook, Grainger, O. P. Johnson, Lilly, J. D. Landram, Parker, Patrick, Prall, and W. J. Worthington. Representatives—Armstrong, Baker, Bejar, Bruce, Burchett, Carr, Degman, Faris, Finnie, Gault, Gray, Haslip, Huffaker, M. B. Lacy, McDaniel, Moores, Myers, Patrick, J. H. Reynolds, Riggs, Roark, Russell, Shepard, Shutt, Van Seggern, Jackson Veatch, Whitten, and Yandell—40.

For Mr. J. F. Robinson—Senator—W. W. Gardner—1.

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|---|---|
| For Mr. Powell | 41 |
| For Mr. Harding | 49 |
| For Mr. Bristow | 40 |
| For J. F. Robinson | 1 |
| Total | 131 |
| Necessary to a choice | 66 |

No one having received a majority of all the votes cast, the joint session adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

LEAVE.

Mr. Sims—For the benefit of John J. Dyer, late sheriff of Trigg county.

The House then took up the amendments of the Senate, to a bill from the House, entitled, An act to incorporate the Merchants and Traders' Insurance company. Amendments concurred in.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, 1867.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Bruner—Revised Statutes—A House bill for the benefit of marshals of this Commonwealth. Rejected.

Same—A House bill to amend an act in relation to shooting on the Sabbath day. Rejected.

Mr. Dudley—Same—A House bill to amend an act incorporating the Salomon Gas Company.

Same—A House bill to incorporate the town of Whitesville, in Daviess county, with an amendment. Adopted and passed.

Mr. Carlisle—Same—A House bill to incorporate the town of Slaughterville, in Webster county, with an amendment. Adopted and passed.

Mr. Cleveland—Banks—A bill to amend the charter of the Masonic Savings Institution of the city of Louisville.

Mr. Thompson—Agriculture and Manufactures—A House bill for the benefit of the joint stock Agricultural and Manufacturing Association of Madison county. Passed.

Mr. Wright—Same—A House bill to incorporate the Kentucky Railway Company. Laid on the table.

Mr. Botts—Finance—A bill for the benefit of George D. Blakey, late sheriff of Logan county. Passed.

Mr. Worthington—Same—A bill to prevent the sale of spirituous or other liquors in the town of Grundy or within one mile of its limits. Passed.

Mr. Swigert—Same—A House bill to authorize the adoption of Susan Singer by A. C. Simmons and wife. Rejected.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of Robert Hamilton, sheriff of Perry county. Passed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Report of the Committee on the removal of the seat of government, the majority of which committee recommended the passage of the following:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the seat of government be, and is hereby, removed from the city of Frankfort to some point hereafter to be designated.

Mr. Draffin made a minority report in opposition to any removal.

Mr. Harrison moved to amend so that the resolution should provide for the removal of the seat of government within two years.

Mr. Chandler proposed to amend by designating Lebanon, in Marion county, as the point at which to locate the capital.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

LEAVES.

Mr. Conklin—To amend the charter of the Kentucky company.

Mr. Armstrong—For the benefit of public schools of Louisville.

Mr. Potter—For the benefit of jailers of this State.

Mr. Cockrill—To amend chapter 86, Revised Statutes.

Mr. Conner—Giving the presiding judge of the Mercer county court concurrent jurisdiction with justices of the peace.

Mr. Priest—To amend the charter of the Hopkins Mastodon Coal company.

Mr. Rousseau—For the benefit of the administrators of Geo. A. Clark, deceased, late sheriff of Metcalfe county.

Mr. Poindexter—To authorize the Christian County Court to issue bonds to pay for building a Court-house in said county.

Mr. Hindman—For the benefit of Jas. Reynolds, late sheriff of Adair county.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

The House then took up the bill entitled an act to repeal two acts adding a portion of the county of Morgan to the county of Wolfe.

Mr. Bruce made a minority report from the Committee on County Courts, opposing the passage of said bill.

The question being taken the bill was rejected—yeas 42, nays 47.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. J. W. Davis offered the following joint resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the State Librarian is hereby instructed to purchase six large maps of the State of Kentucky, to be placed in the Library and other rooms in the capitol, and that the Auditor is instructed to draw his warrant on the Treasurer in favor of the Librarian in payment thereof.

HOUSE BILL AMENDED IN SENATE.

An act to incorporate the Louisville Insurance and Banking Company. Amendments concurred in.

JOINT SESSION.

The Senators then came into the Hall of the House of Representatives, and proceeded with the election of United States Senator.

The journals of the two Houses, in joint session on yesterday, were read by the clerks of the respective Houses.

The joint session then proceeded to ballot, with the following result:

For Mr. Powell—Senators—Bigger, Carlisle, Cochran, Cosby, Garriott, Helm, Wm. Johnson. Representatives—Alexander, R. Bell, Bradley, Braun, Brien, Bush, Calhoun, Cockrill, Conklin, Corbett, Corbin, Covington, Craycroft, J. W. Davis, Duvall, Ford, Green, Hewlett, Hudson, Lawrence, Lillard, McDowell, McGrew, McIlleary, [illegible] Sims, Thompson, Vanmeter, Josiah Veech, Willingham, Woolfolk, Wright—43.

For Mr. Harding—Senators—Botts, Bruner, Chandler, Cleveland, Dudley, Gorin, Halbert, Hammond, Harrison, J. J. Landram, McKenzie, Riffe, Stone, Swigert, Thompson, Winfrey, C. T. Worthington, Wright. Representatives—Mr. Speaker, Buckner, Carlisle, Conner, R. T. Davis, Draffin, Gardner, Gatewood, Harlan, Harris, Hindman, Hodges, Kennedy, B. D. Lacy, Lusk, Lyon, McMillan, Mershon, Parrott, Poindexter, Potter, Rodman, Rousseau, Thomas, Trabue, Varnon, Webb, Wolford, Wood, Young—48.

For Mr. Bristow—Senators—Baker, Black, Cardwell, Cook, Grainger, O. P. Johnson, Lilly, J. D. Landrum, Parker, Patrick, Prall, and W. J. Worthington. Representatives—Armstrong, Baker, Bruce, Burchett, Carr, Degman, Faris, Finnie, Gault, Gray, Haslip, Huffaker, M. B. Lacey, McDaniel, Moores, Myers, Patrick, J. H. Reynolds, Riggs, Roark, Russell, Shephard, Shutt, Van Seggern, Jackson Veatch, Whitten, and Yandell—39.

For Mr. J. F. Robinson—Senator—W. W. Gardner—1.

| | |
|---|---|
| For Mr. Powell | [illegible] |
| For Mr. Harding | [illegible] |
| For Mr. Bristow | [illegible] |
| For Mr. Robinson | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] |
| Necessary to a choice | 66 |

No one having received a majority of the votes cast, the joint session proceeded to take another vote, in which there was no change from the preceding vote.

On motion, the joint session adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

And then the House adjourned.